THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers (per week), 15 cents; subscribers (per year), $10 00, postage pre-paid.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year, (52 issues), $1 75; in Clubs of Twenty and over, $1 25, postage pre-paid; one copy (free) to the getter up of the Club. The Weekly may always accompany the Daily, and twelve instances on these terms be devoted from.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 20, 1875. NO. 114.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial.—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS. 1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payments.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

4. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

LATTA TAKES THE OATH.

Bad Taste of His Inaugural Speech.

THE SENATORIAL CONTEST.

Coffee-Pot Wallace Elected—Complete Fizzle of Buckalew's Bolt.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, January 19, 1875.

THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

At the Republican caucus in the morning the first ballot resulted as follows:

Scott	29	Coltis	5
Allison	27	Strang	11
Brewster	3	Coleman	1
Dimmick	8	Kelley	2
Pollock	5	Total	116
Dickey	6		

Necessary to a choice 59.

The second ballot resulted as follows:

Allison	68	Strang	10
Scott	27	Dimmick	6
Brewster	7		

Mr. Allison's nomination was made unanimous, amid applause.

SENATE.

The following bills were presented in place:

By Mr. Rutan—Regulating the rights of property of married persons.

Mr. Ermentrout—Amending the libel law.

Mr. Jones—For the removal of the contents of old jury wheels to new.

Mr. Winslow—Repealing the act allowing certain parties to be witnesses.

On the second reading of the bill to permit defendants to testify in criminal cases, was lost by a vote of 20 to 25.

The bill authorizing married women to transfer securities, was postponed indefinitely, after the second and third sections had been struck out.

The bill supplementary to the partnership act, and the act relating to the return of writs in courts abolished or changed, was passed after its second reading.

The following bills received their first reading: A bill repealing the act of April 9, 1874, regulating the election of school directors of Pittsburgh, and a bill authorizing the trustees of the Erie Academy to sell a piece of ground to the Young Men's Christian Association.

LATTA'S DEMAGOGISM.

Lieutenant Governor Latta was sworn in by Judge Pearson. Mr. Latta made a speech denouncing the Government interference in Louisiana. This part was regarded by the Republican members as in very bad taste, and was freely denounced by them.

THE VOTE ON UNITED STATES SENATOR.

The Senate held an afternoon session to vote on United States Senator. Wallace received eighteen votes, and Allison twenty-nine. Mr. Rowland, Democrat, was absent, and Mr. Alexander paired with Mr. Wallace. The joint convention to be held on Wednesday will be a mere matter of form. Wallace will have 125 votes and Allison 118. Buckalew's bolt has proved a complete fizzle.

HOUSE.

Mr. Wendt, in place, presented a bill to punish persons buying scrap iron and brass from minors or irresponsible parties. Also, protecting labor and the commercial interests of the State.

Mr. Fincher—Relieving pensioners from paying personal tax.

Mr. Gunster—Relative to limitations of action for injures causing death.

The Senate bill relating to Philadelphia police magistrates, was referred to a committee of Philadelphia members.

Mr. Graham's bill extending the terms of municipal officers was reported from the special committee favorably.

The vote on Senator was as follows: Wallace 107; Allison 88.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Germany.

THE POPE AND THE PRUSSIAN DIOCESES.

LONDON, January 19.—A correspondent at Berlin telegraphs that the Prussian Bishops have been asked by the Vatican whether any means exist for filling the vacant dioceses in Prussia without infringing on canonical or Prussian laws. It is supposed this inquiry is made because of a large number of vacant Bishops, which the Church is unable under present circumstances to fill, and consequently the decrease of the students in the theological seminaries.

CONFINEMENT OF THE BISHOP OF PADERBORN.

BERLIN, January 19.—The Bishop of Paderborn was to-day conducted to the fortress of Wesel, where he is to be confined.

Canada.

ELECTION FOR MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

TORONTO, January 19.—The election today, for members of the Ontario Legislature, was by ballot, for the first time in this Province. Of eighty-five members returned, forty-seven are ministerial, thirty-six opposition, and two independent, and three districts to hear from.

THE DIFFERENTIAL DUTY ON TEAS.

The members of the Board of Trade interested in the tea trade, held a meeting here and passed resolutions that a memorial be forwarded to the Prime Minister asking him to use the influence of the government with that of the United States, for the purpose of having the differential duty of ten per cent. at present levied on teas and coffee going from Canada into that country removed, and pending such removal that the differential duty of ten per cent. be replaced on those articles coming from the United States into Canada.

Spain.

SUMMARY MEASURES—APPOINTMENT.

MADRID, January 19.—On account of the frequent outrages on railway trains and employees, the government has determined that every armed Carlist found in the vicinity of any railroad shall be shot.

The Marquis of Bedman has been appointed President of the Spanish Commission for the United States Centennial Exhibition.

NO MORE MONEY FOR DON CARLOS.

PARIS, January 19.—The *Courier de Paris* states that a delegate from the Carlist Committee at London has gone to Spain to inform Don Carlos that the English bank, with which the Carlist loan was lodged, have refused to make further advance.

INDEMNITY FROM SPAIN TO GERMANY.

It is understood that Spain will pay Germany an indemnity equal to the value of the Gustav and her cargo, in addition to a fine, even if she be not successful in exacting the same from the Carlists.

England.

ILLNESS OF CHARLES KINGSLEY.

LONDON, January 20.—Canon Kingsley is severely prostrated by inflammation of the lungs. The acuter symptoms are diminishing, and there is a fair hope that the patient may rally.

Turkey.

RESIGNATION OF THE FOREIGN MINISTER.

VIENNA, January 20.—The Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs has resigned on account of the complications growing out of the Podgoritza outrage. The policy of his successor will be more conciliatory, but should a conflict become unavoidable, Austria will endeavor to confine it to the narrowest limits. The Montenegrin residents of Trieste and Constantinople are preparing to return home.

Marine News.

LONDON, January 20, 5 A. M.—The British steamer Berar, from Odessa, for Cardiff, is supposed to have foundered, with all on board, twenty in number.

The steamship Scandinavian, from Portland, has arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, January 19, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 92⅝@92¾; for account 92⅝@92¾; United States bonds—5-20s, 1865, 107¾; do, 1867, 107¾; 10-40s 104¾; new 5's 102¾; New York Central 96¾; Erie 20@20¾; preferred 43. Refined petroleum 9¾d. Linseed oil 32s 9d. Turpentine 30s 9d.

FRANKFORT, January 19.—5-20's, 1862, 96¾.

PARIS, January 19.—Rentes 62 francs 15 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, January 19.—Cotton active: middling upland 7¾d; Orleans 8d; sales 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export and 11,400 American. Receipts to-day for the past three days 12,000 quarters, including 2,000 quarters American. Corn 29s@29s 6d. Lard 64s 6d. Bacon—long clear middles 47s 6d; short clear middles 56s 6d; hams 52s; shoulders 36s 6d.

ANTWERP, January 19.—Petroleum 29 francs.

STEUBENVILLE, O.

Sale of the "Evening Gazette."

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, O., January 19, 1875.

The establishment of the Steubenville *Evening Gazette* was sold at private sale to-day, to Messrs. H. H. McFadden, and W. H. Hart, of Cadiz, Ohio. It will continue to be published as a Democratic paper.

XLIII. CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 19, 1875.

Mr. FERRY, of Michigan, presented a memorial from citizens of Michigan, protesting against the proposed Canadian Reciprocity treaty. Referred.

Mr. SARGEANT called up the resolution of yesterday, providing that during the present session, it shall be in order at any time to move a recess, and pending the Appropriation bill to move to confine the debate on amendments thereto to five minutes by any Senator on the pending motion, and such motion shall be decided without debate. Agreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses, upon the House bill to amend the existing customs and internal revenue laws, and for other purposes, made a report, which was read. He said the report was substantially the same as that presented last session, with the exception of the duty on hops, which had been raised to eight cents per pound. The House proposed a duty of ten cents per pound, but the Committee agreed upon eight cents. The two sections relating to tobacco, and the sale of bonds, &c., which were the principal subjects of disagreement last year, were now both stricken out. The report was agreed to.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill, the pending amendment being that of Mr. BOUTWELL, to strike out the first part of the amendment proposed by the committee, which provided for the organization of a Bureau of Commerce and Statistics. The amendment was agreed to—yeas 29, nays 21.

The question then being upon the second part of the amendment proposed by the committee, to continue the present Bureau of Statistics, Mr. WINDOM opposed its adoption, and said if the country could not have a Bureau of Commerce and Statistics, he did not want any statistical bureau. It was an expensive thing and covered but a very small part of the ground which ought to be covered. The amendment of the committee was agreed to.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved the following amendment: "And it shall be the duty of the Director of the Bureau of Statistics to gather, collate, and annually report to the Secretary of the Treasury, for transmission to Congress, statistics and facts relating to commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States; the railroad systems of this and other countries; the construction and operation of railroads; the actual cost of such construction and operation of railroads; the actual cost of transporting freights and passengers on railroads and canals, rivers and other navigable waters of the United States; the charges imposed for such transportation of freight and passengers; and tonnage transported." Agreed to.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, moved an amendment appropriating $20,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to defray the expenses of the commission, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. THURMAN said the country had plenty of statistics now—statistics as to railroads, labor, and diseases from cerebro-spinal meningitis down to itch. He did not see the use of having any more figures to be picked up and never looked at by anybody.

The amendment of Mr. MORRILL was agreed to.

Mr. WINDOM moved that the reports of the Statistical Bureau be published quarterly, instead of monthly, as hertotore. Agreed to.

Mr. SARGEANT moved to lay the amendment of the committee as amended by the Senate on the table. Lost.

The question then being on agreeing to the amendment as amended, it was agreed to.

Pending discussion on the bill, Mr. CAMERON moved the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. LOGAN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, recommended that the Senate non-concur in the amendments of the House to the bill approving the action of the Secretary of War, under the act of July 15, 1870, in relation to the muster out of officers, and that a committee of conference be appointed thereon. Agreed to, and the Vice President appointed Logan, Wadleigh and Ransom members of the committee on the part of the Senate.

The Vice President laid before the Senate the memorial of the Legislature of Dakota, asking Congressional aid for the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Referred.

After executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Messrs. STORM, SYPHER, and CRITTENDEN denied indignantly the truth of the charges that they had been implicated in the Pacific subsidy scandal.

Mr. DAWES said he had an affidavit from L. E. Crittenden, of New York, that he was the person who had received money. [Laughter.]

Telegrams were also read from D. W. Voorhees, of Indiana, and Boyd Winchester, of Kentucky, protesting against the allegations made against them in connection with the Pacific Railroad subsidy and requesting to be subpœnaed.

Mr. HOAR offered a resolution for the appointment of a select committee to inquire whether the privileges of the House had been violated by the arrest and detention of Whitelaw Reid, at the suit of Alexander R. Shepherd, while Reid was within the District of Columbia, under subpœna from the Committee of the House.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, opposed the resolution, and Messrs. HOAR, KELLEY and DAWES advocated it.

At the close of the discussion, Mr. Butler moved to lay the resolution on the table. Negatived—yeas 109, nays 102 nays. The resolution was then adopted—yeas 187, nays 44—and the Speaker appointed as such select committee Messrs. E. R. Hoar, Hales, of New York, Orth, Clymer and Sayler.

Mr. DAWES then brought before the House the refusal of a witness to answer the questions put him before the Committee on Ways and Means in the Pacific Mail investigation. The witness was Charles A. Wetmore, correspondent of the *Alta California* and other Pacific coast newspapers. He had mentioned in his dispatches that there were strange rumors about Mr. Beck's connection with the subsidy. On his examination he alluded to the rumor as being one about the tracing of a check from Fant, a banker, to Beck, but he refused to give the name of the party who mentioned it to him. Therefore the matter was brought before the House. After an indignant speech from Mr. BECK, the resolution was adopted ordering the witness to be produced at the bar of the House.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. POLAND in the chair, on the Indian Appropriation bill. A long discussion took place on the proposition to pay the Choctaws $2,981,247, the amount with interest of the award made by the Senate on the 9th of March, 1859, under the treaty of the 22d of June, 1855.

Without disposing of the question, the committee rose and the Sergeant-at-Arms presented at the bar of the House the recusant witness in the Pacific Mail investigation, Charles A. Wetmore, who had refused to answer a question as to who had mentioned to him the name of Mr. Beck in connection with the check said to have been paid to him. The witness having been asked by the Speaker whether he was prepared to answer the question, replied that he was no', and asked time until to-morrow to determine whether he could rightfully do so without a breach of confidence.

Mr. DAWES offered a resolution declaring the witness in contempt of the House.

Mr. HOUGHTON advocated granting the time asked for by the witness, and moved to postpone further consideration of the matter until to-morrow.

Mr. COBB moved to adjourn, which would have the same effect on the witness. The motion was carried and the House adjourned.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 20, 1 A. M., 1875.

SYNOPSIS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Partly cloudy weather has prevailed, with occasional snow, in the Lower Lake region. The highest pressure extends from the Upper Lake region and the Ohio Valley to the Middle States. The Mississippi river at and below Cairo has continued slowly falling. The Ohio has slightly risen at Cincinnati.

PROBABILITIES.

In Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, falling barometer, rising temperature, easterly or southerly winds, and partly cloudy weather. In the Middle States and Lower Lake region, high, followed by falling barometer, winds shifting to easterly or southerly, partly cloudy weather and low, followed by rising temperature. The Mississippi river at and below Cairo, will continue slowly falling.

Midnight Bulletin.

January 19, 1875—10:48 P. M.

STATIONS.	Bar.	Ther	Wind	Weather.
Cairo	30.35	26	N. E.	Clear.
Cincinnati	30.43	18	N. E.	Clear.
Davenport	30.45	12	N. E.	Cloudy.
Indianapolis	30.40	13	N. E.	Cloudy.
Keokuk	30.35	16	S. E.	Cloudy.
Leavenworth	30.32	22	.....	Cloudy.
Louisville	30.39	23	.....	Cloudy.
Memphis	30.43	30	.....	Clear.
Nashville	30.38	28	N. E.	Clear.
Omaha	30.18	20	S. E.	Cloudy.
Pittsburgh	30.41	15	W.	Clear.
Shreveport	30.26	36	N. W.	Clear.
St. Louis	30.35	22	E.	Cloudy.
St. Paul	30.37	10	S.	Cloudy.
Vicksburg	30.32	33	.....	Clear.
La Crosse	30.43	2	.....	Fair.
North Platte	29.69	19	S. E.	Fair.

THE TILTON-BEECHER TRIAL.

Increased Interest in the Trial—Continued Cross-Examination of Moulton.

NEW YORK, January 19.—Now that the cross-examination of Francis D. Moulton has begun, even greater interest, if possible, seems to be taken in the scandal trial, and from an early hour this morning crowds besieged the entrance to the Brooklyn City Court room. But a few minutes were required in which to pack the open space allotted to the public when once the doors were opened. The counsel were all early in their places. Mr. Moulton and Tilton arrived together, and Mr. Beecher and wife, accompanied by the wife of their son Frederick, entered precisely at eleven o'clock, and as the Court was being formally opened. Mrs. Field, Mrs. Tilton, Mrs. Shearman and Mrs. Raymond occupied their accustomed places. When the jurors were called W. H. Davis was missing, and nearly ten minutes were wasted waiting his arrival. As soon as he took his seat the cross-examination of Moulton was continued by ex-Judge Porter.

The witness said: Mr. Beecher was in the habit of visiting me about twice a day during our intimacy, but Tilton was often in my house. Tilton and I went frequently on fishing excursions together and visited watering places. I visited Narragansett with him in the summers of 1868 and '69. We did not go West together nor visit Washington together. I was in sympathy with Tilton in the woman's rights movement, and visited Newport to attend the meeting with him.

I acted as counsel for Tilton in his dealings with Mr. Bowen; the contract between Tilton and Bowen was settled for $7,000, from June, 1871, to May, 1872. I received various sums from Beecher, in all about $6,000 or $7,000. I think I have met Mrs. Beecher three or four times; never visited her; my acquaintance with her was slight. I have met Mrs. Morse several times; we were not unfriendly in our relations. I met Mrs. Hooker once in Richmond in March, 1871, while I was acting as the mutual friend of these parties. Mr. Beecher sometimes acted on my advice, and Mr. Tilton sometimes acted against it. I did not hear of the biography of Victoria Woodhull from Mr. Tilton before it appeared, and did not approve of it.

Counsel read a letter from Mr. Tilton, written to a complaining friend, and witness said it was deposited with me by Mr. Tilton. I knew Mrs. Woodhull; met her first in the spring of 1871. I met her first at her house in New York; the next meeting was at Theodore Tilton's house, shortly after April, 1871. I could fix the date of meeting her by a card published in the *World*; it was shortly after the card was published; before that interview I never saw her. The second interview took place a day or two after the first: I had a conversation with her in Theodore Tilton's presence; I saw her after that from time to time, the last time in the spring of 1872; I think it was in her house on Sixteenth street; when I met her Theodore Tilton was with me. Remember now that I did read that portion of Mrs. Woodhull's statement with regard to the pistol scene. Mr. Beecher asked me if I remembered that part of the scene with the pistol; referred to in the statement, and I told him that I did not, and he answered that neither did he. I had no conversation with Tilton about Mr. Beecher presiding at the lecture to be delivered by Mrs. Woodhull, and never told Tilton of her letter to Beecher. I think I was at Tilton's on two occasions, when Mrs. Woodhull was there; never saw Tilton at her house when he did not come with me, and generally left with me. I disapproved of the Bacon letter, and was against its being published. I advised against Tilton's second statement—the one generally called the sworn statement. I do not know how Mrs. Woodhull got the pistol story, but do know that I never advised never occurred. I reported what occurred at Beecher's on that occasion to Tilton. I condemned Beecher for obtaining the retraction of Mrs. Tilton. I do not remember ever advising Beecher not to see Tilton, nor to communicate with him through me. I advised silence on the part of Beecher in relation to the Woodhull publication. Although I never read it, I had full knowledge of its contents, obtained from the people who had read it. I only read all that portion prejudicial to Beecher and relating to myself.

I thought it was a mistake to call an investigating committee. In accordance with the view of my counsel, advisor, General Butler, I refused to let Beecher have copies of the letters and documents in my hands. General Butler was not instrumental in arranging the matter. Jayne and I never conferred about Beecher's affairs; I have paid fees to counsel who were engaged by Tilton, but never contributed to the expense of the publications made from time to time. I never paid anything or promised anything. Counsel here sought to show that the witness had been indicted and was pursued under civil suits for statements made by him, but these, the Court ruled, could not be brought in as evidence. Mr. Evarts argued that the witness was an interested party, as he was implicated in these suits, and they wanted to show that the witness was hostile to the defendant. The Court assumed that the witness had already shown that they were hostile, when he said their friendly relations ceased at a certain date, and ruled that all these statements offered, and the suits growing out of them, were admissible. Counsel then offered each separately, and they were in turn ruled out and exception taken to each ruling. Adjourned till to-morrow.

After the recess, Moulton resumed his place on the witness stand. Witness continued: The reply to Beecher's letter for documents was written in my study in August 5th. I do not remember who wrote the letter, but I signed it. The letter was produced and handed to the witness, who read it carefully through. The witness identified it as the one written by him.

Mr. Beach objected to the introduction of this letter as evidence, and quoted a long extract from legal authority in support of his objection. Mr. Beach said he would object to it, or any part of it which would lead to the introduction of Beecher's letter.

Counsel then read the letter, declaring that his reason for holding the papers was to prevent one party from injuriously using the documents against him, and also that Tilton had been requested to return these papers. Whatever rumor said, the letters came through the newspapers, and never came through me.

The letter of August 4th, written by Beecher to Moulton, asking for papers and documents in his possession, was also read, stating that they had been placed in his custody for safe keeping, and that he (Beecher) did not ask for them as a means whereby he might hurt Tilton.

Ex-Judge Porter, holding up a paper, asked the witness if that was a copy or transcript of the account of his firm with Theodore Tilton.

The witness stated that it was a correct copy of the items transcribed from his firm. The total debits in account were $12,981, the total credits being the same amount. The witness said this was a correct statement, so far as he knew. The account was offered in evidence by ex-Judge Porter. The statement of moneys received from Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and paid out by various persons was offered in evidence and read. It appeared that from 1871 to 1874 he had paid out to Mrs. Tilton, to Theodore Tilton, to Rev. A. M. Reade and Rev. E. C. Beadle, sums ranging from $25 to $1,000, which latter was given to Tilton in 1873, the total being $6,078.

Witness continued: These items were taken from my account in the ledger. There were some current sums that I received from Beecher, which I almost immediately paid out. I think this happened on two occasions, and of them I took no memorandums. I will produce my ledger in court to-morrow. There never was at any time an account between my firm and Mr. Beecher, and this only appeared on the firm's books when it was reported there by me personally. On one of these times, of which I took no memorandum, I think the amount was $300, and probably on the other occasion it might have been $500, as I think it was a larger sum on the last occasion. The $5,000 received from Beecher did not enter into this account. On one occasion Tilton deposited $4,500 in checks with my firm. I contributed $1,500 to the *Golden Age* and subscribed $3,000. I do not remember what time I paid this contribution, but think it was in the spring of 1871. That year I paid it in cash. I loaned Tilton $3,000, which was not all repaid. Tilton generally came to the firm when he wanted to draw money.

On December 27th, 1870, I saw Tilton when he said he was going to see Bowen and ask him for his proofs of Beecher's guilt. He never consulted me then about his relations with Bowen or about his probable dismission. I do not remember if the thing was proposed by me to be done. The next interview that I remember with him was December 30th. There never was any conversation between us at either of these interviews as to procuring a statement from Bowen. At these interviews Tilton said that he doubted that Bowen's charges preferred by Bowen against Beecher were true. Tilton, prior to this, had said that Beecher preached to his mistresses in Plymouth Church. This was in the latter part of 1870. Tilton did not give any of the names of these mistresses. I did not believe this statement. My wife at that time attended the church, and she ceased to attend shortly after the facts of the case became known to her. Her name is still on the rolls of the church. We had a pew up to 1872, which I paid for. I never had been a regular attendant at Plymouth Church; was there last on the evening of the report of the committee. I do not remember when I last attended divine worship there. Mr. Robinson, my wife's uncle, attended the church.

At this point the Court adjourned for the day.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

THE ARREST OF WHITELAW REID.

Important Question of Privilege Involved.

THE CHOCTAW CLAIM AND THE LOBBY.

IMPROVEMENT OF ERIE HARBOR.

The Pacific Mail Investigation.

A Refractory Bohemian Baited by Beck.

THE MISSISSIPPI LEVEES AND THE PRESIDENT.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 19, 1875.

The Arrest of Whitelaw Reid.

As already intimated, in these dispatches, the arrest of Whitelaw Reid has raised the question whether a person attending as a witness before a commission of Congress is not exempt from arrest until discharged. Leading lawyers of the House sustained the view of the question taken by Mr. Hoar. General Butler had a very small following, and the impression was that as a lawyer he would have sided with Mr. Hoar. His intense hatred of the press and desire to have Whitelaw Reid punished, overbalanced his ideas of the legality of the proposition. The friends of Mr. Shepperd think he made a mistake in causing Reid's arrest at this time, as it has again directed attention to the alleged District fraud.

Appropriations and Explorations.

The House Committee on Appropriations has summoned the heads of the several exploring expeditions under the War and Interior Departments for a hearing, and will commence to-morrow morning by hearing Lieutenant George M. Wheeler, in charge of the largest party now in the field, on the one hundredth meridian. The hearings will be continued until the committee shall have elicited full information upon the subject of surveys. They hope that an accommodation as to areas may be made, so that the controversy of last year shall not be renewed.

Investigating the Fort Claim.

The House Committee on War Claims has been making a more thorough examination of the alleged fraudulent claim of Sugg Fort, of Tennessee. At present the committee are reticent, as they desire to give every one implicated the fullest opportunity for investigation, before making a report to the House.

The Choctaw Claim in the House.

The celebrated Choctaw claim for nearly three million dollars, for lands obtained from the Choctaws under the treaty of 1830, which has been before both houses of Congress, with varied fortunes for several years, came up in the House again to-day, as an amendment to the Indian Appropriation bill, and it again found ardent supporters and equally ardent opponents. The great objection to the payment of the claim is the belief that, instead of going into the hands of the parties who should receive it, it will go into the hands of lobbyists and claim agents. At the last session of the Legislation. Although I never read it, I had full knowledge of its contents, obtained from the people who had read it. I only read all that portion prejudicial to Beecher and relating to myself.

I thought it was a mistake to call an investigating committee. In accordance with the view of my counsel, advisor, General Butler, I refused to let Beecher have copies of the letters and documents in my hands. General Butler was not instrumental in arranging the matter. Jayne and I never conferred about Beecher's affairs; I have paid fees to counsel who were engaged by Tilton, but never contributed to the expense of the publications made from time to time. I never paid anything or promised anything. Counsel here sought to show that the witness had been indicted and was pursued under civil suits for statements made by him, but these, the Court ruled, could not be brought in as evidence. Mr. Evarts argued that the witness was an interested party, as he was implicated in these suits, and they wanted to show that the witness was hostile to the defendant. The Court assumed that the witness had already shown that they were hostile, when he said their friendly relations ceased at a certain date, and ruled that all these statements offered, and the suits growing out of them, were admissible. Counsel then offered each separately, and they were in turn ruled out and exception taken to each ruling. Adjourned till to-morrow.

After the recess, Moulton resumed his place on the witness stand. Witness continued: The reply to Beecher's letter for documents was written in my study in August 5th. I do not remember who wrote the letter, but I signed it. The letter was produced and handed to the witness, who read it carefully through. The witness identified it as the one written by him.

Mr. Beach objected to the introduction of this letter as evidence, and quoted a long extract from legal authority in support of his objection. Mr. Beach said he would object to it, or any part of it which would lead to the introduction of Beecher's letter.

Counsel then read the letter, declaring that his reason for holding the papers was to prevent one party from injuriously using the documents against him, and also that Tilton had been requested to return these papers. Whatever rumor said, the letters came through the newspapers, and never came through me.

The letter of August 4th, written by Beecher to Moulton, asking for papers and documents in his possession, was also read, stating that they had been placed in his custody for safe keeping, and that he (Beecher) did not ask for them as a means whereby he might hurt Tilton.

Ex-Judge Porter, holding up a paper, asked the witness if that was a copy or transcript of the account of his firm with Theodore Tilton.

The witness stated that it was a correct copy of the items transcribed from his firm. The total debits in account were $12,981, the total credits being the same amount. The witness said this was a correct statement, so far as he knew. The account was offered in evidence by ex-Judge Porter. The statement of moneys received from Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and paid out by various persons was offered in evidence and read. It appeared that from 1871 to 1874 he had paid out to Mrs. Tilton, to Theodore Tilton, to Rev. A. M. Reade and Rev. E. C. Beadle, sums ranging from $25 to $1,000, which latter was given to Tilton in 1873, the total being $6,078.

Witness continued: These items were taken from my account in the ledger. There were some current sums that I received from Beecher, which I almost immediately paid out. I think this happened on two occasions, and of them I took no memorandums. I will produce my ledger in court to-morrow. There never was at any time an account between my firm and Mr. Beecher, and this only appeared on the firm's books when it was reported there by me personally. On one of these times, of which I took no memorandum, I think the amount was $300, and probably on the other occasion it might have been $500, as I think it was a larger sum on the last occasion. The $5,000 received from Beecher did not enter into this account. On one occasion Tilton deposited $4,500 in checks with my firm. I contributed $1,500 to the *Golden Age* and subscribed $3,000. I do not remember what time I paid this contribution, but think it was in the spring of 1871. That year I paid it in cash. I loaned Tilton $3,000, which was not all repaid. Tilton generally came to the firm when he wanted to draw money.

On December 27th, 1870, I saw Tilton when he said he was going to see Bowen and ask him for his proofs of Beecher's guilt. He never consulted me then about his relations with Bowen or about his probable dismission. I do not remember if the thing was proposed by me to be done. The next interview that I remember with him was December 30th. There never was any conversation between us at either of these interviews as to procuring a statement from Bowen. At these interviews Tilton said that he doubted that Bowen's charges preferred by Bowen against Beecher were true. Tilton, prior to this, had said that Beecher preached to his mistresses in Plymouth Church. This was in the latter part of 1870. Tilton did not give any of the names of these mistresses. I did not believe this statement. My wife at that time attended the church, and she ceased to attend shortly after the facts of the case became known to her. Her name is still on the rolls of the church. We had a pew up to 1872, which I paid for. I never had been a regular attendant at Plymouth Church; was there last on the evening of the report of the committee. I do not remember when I last attended divine worship there. Mr. Robinson, my wife's uncle, attended the church.

At this point the Court adjourned for the day.

arrangements with Canada were completed, and a copy will be forwarded to Canada immediately for the proper signatures.

THE OUTLET OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Secretary of War sent to the House to-day, the report of the Board of Engineers appointed to prepare plans and estimates for deepening one or more of the natural outlets of the Mississippi river, and also for a canal from the river to the gulf. After a thorough examination of the entire subject, they say there is no doubt that a designated point of the South Pass would be best, as it would give an unobstructed water way to commerce, in place of a narrow and obstructed one. If the question of cost and maintenance be considered there is for St. Phillip's canal the estimated sum $11,514,200, against $7,942,110 for the pass. While the Board are of the opinion that the canal can be built at the estimated cost, they recommend that the South Pass of the Mississippi be improved by the plan which they submit. They further recommend that if Congress decide to open one of the passes of the river the entire sum necessary to accomplish the work be appropriated at once, or in some way be made available. If the mouth of the river is to be improved by jetties, work, when begun, should be pushed as rapidly as possible to its entire completion.

The Louisiana Question—The Effort to Enforce Order Not Palatable to Democrats—The Republicans Confident of the Support of Good Citizens—Fabrications of Hostile Journals—Report of the Woman's Centennial Tea Party—A New Literary Enterprise—Ups and Downs of Journalistic Ventures at the Capital.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 18, 1875.

The Democratic rejoicing incited by the attempt to enforce obedience to law and order in Louisiana, receiving no small share of character from the participation of a few incautious Republicans, has very materially subsided since the publication of the President's message, narrating the facts in the course of the Executive towards Louisiana during the past two years, and in explanation of the circumstances which led to the events which have raised so much commotion. Since the outbreak of the rebellion, there has been no such opportunity for the Democrats, and the outcry was very effectively interpreted by Conkling, Morton, Logan and others in the Senate. Gordon, the chief organizer of the Ku Klux, of Hall's row fame, went to an astonishing array of platitudes, talking about law-abiding citizens, and rejecting the epithet of semi-barbarians, as applied to that refractory portion of the population of the South who, inheriting the pride and turbulence of the old slaveholders, oppose every form of order, and wish to act with the same disregard of law and the freedom of political opinions that existed before their rebellion.

The mission of the Republican party were to wain from the ideas of the population and their allies in the North to be permitted to come again to the surface. The Republican Senators and Representatives at Washington, with some of this fact, and their confidence in the judgment and intelligence of the majority of the American people has prompted them to act in no doubtful manner in dealing with the unextinguished spirit of rebellion in the South against the Government. The action of the Republican Senatorial caucus indicates the policy which will be enacted for the control of such an extreme case as exists in Louisiana. As regards the action of the military in the affairs of the Legislature, the message of the President disposes of that question to the satisfaction of all capable of being convinced. The interference of the military arm of the Government in the organization of a State Legislature would be a dangerous precedent for a republic. The use of the troops in preserving order in the Louisiana Legislature was an act for which the authorities in Louisiana alone were responsible. It has been ignorantly charged or insinuated that the President was personally responsible for the interference. The fallacy of this accusation is perfectly sustained by the documents from time to time printed in the COMMERCIAL and obtained in conversation with the President. The troops were acting under general instructions to preserve the peace. The Kellogg government, in the absence of Congressional action having been accepted by the President as legally constituted under the laws, was recognized and sustained by him against the insurrectionary spirits who were only kept from acts of violence against every person of Northern blood, or negro, by the presence of the military forces of the United States. No one except those incapable of being convinced impute improper motives to the officers of the army who participated in the recent affair. The Belknap dispatch, using the expression "all of us," indicated merely the approval of the general course pursued in keeping all riotous persons in subjection. The papers hostile to the Administration fabricated Cabinet dissensions and made a great stir about a matter which had no other existence than in the sterile imaginations of their correspondents. These papers, deceived in the first place by their correspondents, who often deal too much in hearsay gossip and give to the irresponsible individuals who loiter about their offices, reiterate the statements in hopes of verifying their statements and of deluding the people into a belief that the dissensions really did occur. There was naturally in each minister's mind a view of his own as to how to deal with the matter. These views expressed, otherwise what object is there in a Cabinet at all? The message submitted to Congress was the result, but so far as any serious division was concerned, the stories sent out from here were entirely without foundation. The course of the President toward the South has uniformly been one of conciliation, but, at the same time, he has never swerved in the path of duty as regards the maintenance of order. He recently remarked in conversation that he had always endeavored to let the Southern people feel that he made no distinction between citizens, either North or South, but that the disorderly element must not necessitate measures which appeared in the minds of the people of the South as inimical to their interests.

The Women's Centennial Executive Committee of Washington, having obtained from their various agents and representatives the receipts from the sale of tickets and privileges at the supper tables in the Centennial tea party, held in the rotunda of the Capitol, on the nights of December 16 and 17, 1874, have prepared a report, by which is given a detailed statement of all money received, and from what sources; also an itemized account of expenditures. Though the report is extremely interesting, as showing what the enterprise and energy of a few public spirited ladies can do in aid of the patriotic national exhibition to be held in Philadelphia next year, the proposition is sufficient to show the financial results:

Moneys received from all sources	$8,417 59
Expenses for Centennial cups	91 25
Expenses, tea and supper tables	791 26
Miscellaneous expenses	579 65
	2,750 28
Net receipts	$3,601 31

At a meeting held by the ladies the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the committee be extended to the distinguished gentlemen who contributed so much to the brilliancy as well as the pleasure of the tea party by their patriotic addresses; to the officers of the Government and citizens generally for their cheerful and efficient aid, and to the Congress of the United States for having voted the use of the Capitol building for the occasion.

And the committee unite their congratulations with all who were present that the amount realized was not only much greater in comparison than in other cities where similar entertainments have been given, but that in the higher object—that of kindling a patriotic feeling and arous

The Commercial.

WEDNESDAY JANUARY 20, 1875.

Out in Montana all the whisky is frozen, and the Democratic party has lost its spirits.

The Hon. J. C. Johnson, Commissioner of Customs, who has been laboring under a severe spell of sickness, is now convalescent.

The main difference between Senator Saulsbury, of Delaware, and Senator Gordon, of Georgia is, that the former is slightly amusing.

Donn Piatt wears a brass collar of the New Idria Quicksilver Mining Company, around his neck, with the name "Thompson" graven upon it.

The people of Nebraska sent Tipton to the United States Senate for the same reason that they encouraged Train—to advertise the State.

Dog eating dog: The Pacific Mail corruptionist Irwin, and the editor of Jay Gould's stock-gambling organ, are giving each other the square lie.

S. B. Benson, Assistant Chief of the United States Secret Service, left Washington City on Saturday to attend the trial of Tom Ballard, the notorious counterfeiter.

Senor Romero, with several other Cuban patriots, reached Washington a few days ago *via* Havana. They are on business which may cause some inconvenience to the youthful Alfonso, it is said.

In that Pacific Mail business, Whitelaw Reid, in his paper, assumed to be a big interrogation point. When brought before the Investigation Committee, however, he very soon dwindled down to a full stop.

The Treasury Department has accepted the decision of the United States Circuit Court for Maine that imported metal sheathing may be used free of duty on ships trading between Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States.

Profiting by the suggestions and recommendations contained in Governor Hartranft's message, the Illinois Legislature is now about to make a move for a reform in the savings bank system of that State.

Hon W. A. Wallace, the Democratic caucus candidate, was yesterday elected a Senator of the United States from Pennsylvania, to succeed Senator Scott, by a majority of seven votes over Hon. John Allison, the Republican candidate.

Tennyson, it seems, was right when he sang:

"Our little systems have their day,
They have their day and cease to be."

The transit astronomers say that the earth is tumbling into the sun at the rate of six million miles in a century.

Although it is yet too early to venture an opinion in regard to the Spring trade, we observe that the leading New York merchants anticipate a fairly active distribution of goods, and are already preparing to meet a probable increased demand from consumers.

The opposition press need not vex its precious soul over the case of the Pacific Railroad subsidy, Kansas. It is true he is nominally a Republican, but he is a member of the next Congress, and was elected in an off-year, when, as the result of a general Democratic craze, all good Republicans were defeated.

It now turns out that the man Judd, arrested at St. Louis last month, after such a desperate struggle, is none other than "Pete" McCartney, the most celebrated shover of counterfeit money in the United States. So, with Tom Ballard, the counterfeiter, and McCartney, the king of shovers, both in confinement, it is reasonable to expect that counterfeit money will soon be scarce.

Eaton in Connecticut, Kernan in New York, McDonald in Indiana, and Cockrell in Missouri—the first a brawling traitor, the second an inveterate obstructionist, the third an avowed rebel sympathizer, and the last a desperate Confederate fighter—what is the real nature of that umbilical cord which connects the new with the old-time Democracy? But, then, water will always find its level, and hence we needn't query.

Elsewhere in this paper will be found the appeal of Mr. Charles H. Kurtz, a duly accredited Commissioner from Kansas, to solicit relief for the grasshopper-scourged people of that State. Our citizens may rest fully assured that whatever donations there may place in the hands of Mr. Kurtz will be faithfully devoted to the relief of the impoverished and starving people in whose interest he visits us. It is earnestly to be hoped that Pittsburgh may not fall behind other cities in extending substantial aid to the distressed inhabitants of that fearfully ravaged region.

Senator Logan's great speech, as printed in the *Congressional Record*, is illustrated with the representation of a skull and cross-bones—an exact *fac-simile* of a hand-bill that was posted in various parts of Louisiana prior to the last election, a copy of which the Senator exhibited while making his speech. The Democratic members of the Senate are terribly exercised over the introduction of this engraving among the permanent records of Congress—it is so barbarously realistic, strongly reminding one of the means employed by Hamlet to "catch the conscience of the King."

That was a mean and pitiful piece of personal spite on the part of Senator West, of Louisiana, in surreptitiously procuring the insertion of a clause in the Legislative bill reducing the salary of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue from $8,000 to $5,000. The members of the committee have very properly agreed to strike this out, on the ground that it was not authorized. No other salary in the Treasury was touched. The object was simply to punish Mr. Douglass for his course in regard to certain appointments, which were distasteful to the Senator in question. It was an ignoble trick, and we are glad to know that it failed.

Apropos of all this Democratic denunciation of the Louisiana Returning Board, why is the press of that party so completely silent with regard to the action of Governor Kemper and the State canvassers of Virginia, in seeking to overthrow the will of the people by rejecting the vote of a whole county, which gave over four hundred Republican majority, on a mere informality? No charge of violence or fraud was presented. The whole machinery of registration and election was in the hands of the Democrats. Probably they consider that the Union men of the South have no rights which Democrats are bound to respect.

The attempt to produce dramatic effects in the Beecher trial belongs solely to the Beecher side, so far. The parade of floral offerings every day, has been confined to the defendant's side; and it is the defendant who daily lugs in Mrs. Beecher, and his sons, and Mrs. Tilton and her relations. This may all spring from a mere love of dramatic effect; but it looks wondrously like an attempt to influence the jury. It is as if Mr. Beecher should say to the jury, "You see, gentlemen, that my friends have confidence enough in my innocence to send me in costly bouquets every morning, and that no one pays that compliment to the plaintiff; you see, also, gentlemen, that Mrs. Beecher, and my children, and Mrs. Tilton stand by me." It is all very dramatic, but it is likewise very transparent. The strong case of an innocent man does not need such trumpery aids as these.

When the rebel General Jeff Thompson surrendered his forces to the Federal authorities in the spring of 1865, he delivered a farewell address to the former, in the course of which he said:

"Go home and stay there, be good citizens, and then those of you who have been good, honest and brave soldiers have nothing to fear; but I warn those of you who have been nothing but sneaking, cowardly jayhawkers, cut-throats and thieves that a just retribution awaits you, and I hope that the Federal authorities will hang you wherever and whenever they find you. Do not complain if you are not permitted to have a voice in elections and civil affairs. You have forfeited all such rights, and it now becomes you to submit to such laws and regulations as the Federal authorities deem proper to enact. I believe, and know that they will do the best they can for you, especially if you show henceforth that you now desire to merit their confidence by a strict obedience to the laws where you must reside."

This was sensible and straightforward talk; and had the advice it contained been followed, there would have been no trouble in the South to-day. Yet no sooner does General Sheridan propose to enforce the policy which General Thompson recommended—that of making the law assert itself upon criminals—than the whole Democratic party goes off into a ferocious howl of rage—the natural inference being that it holds massacre to be defense; murder to be virtue; and intimidation to be moral persuasion.

A QUESTION STILL TO BE SETTLED.

Lately in Cleveland, Ohio, Benjamin Gardner, a colored man, having bought and paid for a reserved seat in the Academy of Music, was not allowed to occupy it, but was told by the person in charge that he must take a place in the gallery. Gardner therefore appealed to the court for justice. In his judgment on the case the Judge said that while all citizens are legally equal, their equality does not extend to their social relations, and must not come into conflict with the feelings, usages and customs of the people. A manager of a theater, with reference to the exclusion and admission of spectators may consult his own pleasure, and is not more restricted in the matter than the owner of a house or a shop. When, therefore, the plaintiff's ticket was declared invalid before he had occupied the place which it designated, the manager was in his right, that is, if he restored the price of the ticket. If, however, the plaintiff had been permitted to take the seat assigned in the ticket bought by him, he could not have been legally ejected, unless guilty of disorderly conduct.

To the unsophisticated or non-legal mind the distinction seems nice, somewhat like the "difference 'twixt tweedledum and tweedledee," but for all that, it may be a just distinction founded in the sound principles of the law. Plain people very commonly entertain the notion, that when they have bought and paid for an article, the article has changed owners; that the bargain has been concluded, and even though the thing bought has not come into actual possession of the buyer, it is so completely his property as to render its surrender a matter of favor or forfeit. Certainly, as regards the seat in the Cleveland theater, the removal of Mr. Gardner from a position once taken, whether the removal were effected by force or by the most graceful invitation, would have involved considerable humiliation. The ruling of the Judge may therefore be fairly regarded as so far a ruling on the side of decency and humanity. Under it, a negro once established in a seat which he has bought in a place of public entertainment, can not be expelled without becoming entitled to some more satisfactory indemnity for the affront than a mere return of the price paid for the seat.

But is it not a rather discreditable fact that a court of justice in this great republic should be called upon to decide or consider such questions? It would seem that many never fully apprehend the real import of the controversy out of which such cases as the one decided in Cleveland arise. About a year ago, an English clergyman well known on both sides of the water, published a lively account of the interest taken by the higher and middle classes of England in the Jubilee singers, as they were called. Among other things he told how Mr. Gladstone, then Prime Minister, invited them to breakfast, where they met many ladies and gentlemen, some of high rank, and where they were, in all respects, treated precisely as if their skins had been fair and their hair straight. An American authoress well gifted with powers of satire, interpreting the statement as if it had been designed for practical effect in this country, as possibly it was, wrote of it a slashing review, in which argument and ridicule were not unskilfully combined. She described the relations of England and the United States respectively to the African race in the past, and dwelling upon the sacrifices and sufferings incurred by the American people for the sake of the negro, she happily rebuked the ignorance and injustice of the Englishman who presumed to contrast British liberality with American shortcoming. It was a pungent and amusing piece of invective, but the writer of it probably failed to see the point, at any rate she failed to appreciate the point which the English clergyman had desired to make clear to a portion of his American readers, the absence from the minds of educated English people of the peculiar sentiment toward the negro which, originating in slavery, has become hereditary in most Americans. The sentiment referred to has always, in some degree, been the result of slavery, even though the slave might be of the same race as his master, at least differ slightly from him in external features. Pliny, the younger, in one of his letters, having given free expression to his grief over the death of a young slave, apologizes for his own emotion, confessing that it is greater than it *became* him to feel for the death of any slave. In the case of the negro the tendency has been reinforced by the outward differences of race, peculiarities of form and feature which, however, in the absence of civil degradation, perpetuated through centuries, would never have been regarded or felt as grounds of antipathy. But the two influences brought together have strengthened each other.

Of course very many Americans have completely overcome and quite got rid of the odious repugnance, and are able to accept a colored man for what he is, upon his merits. There is, at least there may be, American society in which a well bred, well educated, decently dressed negro is received and treated exactly as he would be received and treated in England or France or Germany. This enlightened state of opinion and feeling, however, can not be widely diffused in those parts of the country in which the act of the manager of the Cleveland theatre is approved. Far more prevalent is the sentiment which, without exaggeration be it said, regards the negro as a much lower specimen of humanity than the white man. Indeed, it may be a question whether those legislators who favor the legal exclusion of the negro from places of general resort or entertainment, regard him as strictly a member of the human race. If they do regard him as a human being, why do they subject him to restrictions and disabilities which they would not think of imposing upon the members of any other race known to American law? At any rate, whether a denial of humanity or not, while such restrictions and disabilities continue, while the negro is sternly reminded at every turn that he is an inferior creature, his degradation is inevitably perpetuated. And more: as Dr. Tayler Lewis remarks in the last issue of the *Independent*, the rights and privileges recently conferred upon the colored man in this country may be a positive evil both to himself and the nation if his true humanity, his full humanity continues to be called in question, as it certainly is in every part of the land.

Let no one allege that in this writing we are contending for amalgamation or the social equality of the colored people and the white. Our whole meaning is that the question of social equality can only be justly dealt with by leaving it open to the sentiments and instincts of the two races, without legal interference.

The editor of the Bloomsburg Democratic paper is a gray-headed veteran, named Buttorphusen, who served as Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth under Packer, and the editor of the *Intelligencer*, the Democratic organ in Lancaster county, is also grey with long and continued service.

It might be supposed that if wisdom could be found anywhere in the Democratic ranks, it would be in the heads of such sages as these of Bloomsburg and Lancaster. Nestor was not much of a warrior in his old age, but he was a safe and trusty counselor. Old heads for counsel and young men for war.

Yet it so happens that both these distinguished counselors are engaged in prophesying destruction to their party, unless their advice is immediately taken. Diefenbach informs his Democratic friends in the Legislature that they must cut down their own salaries and the salaries of all other public officers from one-third to one-half, and that if they do not the party is gone up. It cannot, he argues, survive a Democratic refusal to reduce salaries. That is the rock ahead, and if the Democratic ship strikes upon it she will be wrecked. The *Intelligencer* man, however, has discovered a new and more pressing danger. Wallace is the great peril of the party, and he must be defeated, or all is lost. If, says he, the party shall so far forget itself as to elect the Vice President of the Texas Pacific Railroad to the place of United States Senator, its days are numbered. It cannot survive that disgrace. It should, and it will, go to pieces whenever that happens.

We do not see how it is possible for the party to avoid either of these perils. The Democratic members of the Legislature have, almost unanimously, committed themselves to Wallace, and they certainly never will vote to reduce their own salaries. The doom of the party may, therefore, be considered as sealed. It will strike upon Scylla and go to pieces upon Charybdis. The *Intelligencer* stands like a blazing lighthouse upon one, and Diefenbach shoots up rockets of warning upon the other, but neither of them will be heeded.

It is sad to think that the wise counsel of these venerable greybeards should thus be scouted and contemned; but it is sadder still to know that both of these prophets will soon be doing their level best to give the lie to their own predictions. Diefenbach will scold because his advice is not followed, but he will stand unflinchingly by the party that sets his wisdom at naught; and the *Intelligencer* will contend, before a month is over, that the only chance of salvation for the country is in giving success to a party which it has just foredoomed to an immediate burial.

We should like to believe both of these fellows; but the fact is that you can never tell when to put faith in a Democratic editor. It is next to impossible to tell when he is in earnest, or when he is merely gasconading. He lies so much when he blusters, and blusters so much when he tries to tell the truth, that no skill can properly draw the line between the two. If either of these vaticinating editors really believed what he said, there would be some reason to hope for a realization of what he predicted; but no one believes either of them to be sincere. The party has been guilty of sins great enough to have sent it to the dogs long since; but there is not conscience enough in the entire Democracy to make a sin out of either of the things forbidden by these prophets of Bloomsburg and Lancaster.

We referred, on Monday, to the selection of McDonald, in Indiana, as the Democratic candidate for United States Senator, as a conclusive proof that the Rebel element was predominant in the Democratic party; but we have now confirmation strong as proof of holy writ in the simultaneous selection of Cockrell, as their candidate in Missouri, and Kernan, in New York. Both of these men were heart and soul with the Confederacy, while it lasted. Cockrell showed his faith by his works by serving in the Confederate army; and Kernan showed his by voting, while in Congress, to give all the aid and comfort to the enemy that he could. Each in his own way did all he was able to cripple and overthrow the Government.

Cockrell has no merit but that of his service against the Union cause. He has never distinguished himself for talent, or statesmanship, or ability of any kind. He fought "gallantly," according to Southern judgment, to break down the best government the world ever saw, and he is sent to the Senate to make laws for the Union he struggled to overthrow, solely because misled the Southern hosts in an impious and fratricidal Rebellion.

Kernan has been chosen because he is acceptable to such Southern fire-eaters as Cockrell, Gordon and Toombs. He served in the lower House of Congress during the war, and his vote will be found there side by side with those whose sympathies were with the rebellious South. When it was proposed to issue United States bonds to raise money to carry on the war, he voted to subject them, when issued, to State and municipal taxation, in order to cripple the Government as much as possible. It was not much that he and such as he could do, but he did his little worst, and showed on which side his feelings were enlisted. If he had ever, in all his public career, given one vote to patriot or loyal vote, he never would have been chosen, as he has been, now, to represent the Rebel Democracy in the Senate.

None of the Democratic papers which have given prominence to Bishop Wilmer's statement before the Congressional Sub-Committee at New Orleans, that "he could imagine no greater crime than killing a negro for political reasons," have, as yet, seen fit to mention the significant fact that this same prelate, at the head of a large number of Democrats, glossed such crime by personally urging a United States Circuit Judge in Chambers to admit to bail the fourteen men indicted as some of the inhuman butchers in the Colfax massacre; or that the day after he stood before the committee as a witness, he donned his gown and consecrated as a priest a man who, on the 14th of September, was one of the armed mob that attacked and murdered Republicans in the Cresent city. These are certainly most remarkable omissions.

Northern Sentiment.

[From the Philadelphia North American.]

We protest emphatically and unreservedly against the whole line of argument, every assertion and recommendation, by whomsoever stated and however advanced, that carries the idea of Northern hostility to the South or of Republican desire to curtail any Southern rights or limit any Southern benefits that are such, and that can be enjoyed by any community. The attempt to carry this conviction is a promised failure in all the Democratic manifestoes, resolutions and writings of the moment. It is asserted in Congress and declared in election campaigns. And it is not only false, but susceptible of disproof.

The very instant when the war ceased Northern men sought the South with capital, and entered it with kindness and encouragement. There is no State that was overlooked by them. Some there were in the great emigration who were no loss here and no gain there; some who looked forward to political discoveries they never got gain where they were known; others who hoped to restore broken fortunes by the shiny practices that had led to misfortune. But the great majority of all who sought to become citizens of the South had reckoned the profitable possibilities of the country, and formed into their investments made in a term of depression and cultivated with energy must become very productive. They committed their hopes, their fortunes and themselves to the work of restoration and improvement that was the supreme need of all the South, and that is not fully satisfied yet. They repaired existing railroads and built more; they opened mines and quarries and planted new fields; they erected mills and invited commerce; they re-erected and increased schools; they summoned their friends to follow with more capital and labor; they placed the stock of corporations and paid cash for great tracts of cities that have not yet paid interest. This work went on in every State South of the Ohio, from the Atlantic to the Sierra; and it is still going on. At the same time Congress, ruled by Republicans, repealed Southern disabilities wholesale, and has now in its membership those who were members of the Confederate Congress, and the Vice President of the Confederacy, and representatives from every arm and from almost every grade of the Confederate army.

Under this unequalled friendship the South has made such progress in a few years as it could not have made otherwise in many. Its comforts and activities are such as were never before realized in so short a time by any country after materially less exhaustion. It is true that Know-nothings and shysters went with honest men; true that would-be legislators pounded down from the bar-rooms they had exhausted. This is incident to every great emigration, and the men unquestionably found their fellows wherever they went. It is true, too, that the emigration was checked and now halts and is spreading out once more on its westward way. But the reason is that the effort found only a partial response. Because a few scalawags were successful in gaining office for which they were unfit, and prostituted the opportunity according to their natures, thousands who would have been of priceless value anywhere were driven away, and many who remain have been made uncomfortable. The whole policy of Northern conduct to the South since the war deserves a foremost place in history, and has commanded wondering comment in Europe for its hearty friendship. If there has been an error it is found in the excess of good-will and confidence.

Against all this familiar fact it is represented that the Republican party keep up a cry of Southern disloyalty in order to bind the wavering fealty in their own ranks; that the South is entirely tranquil and loyal, and needs only to be left alone. The first assertion is disproved in the summary sketched; the last needs confirmation. We believe in the good sense of the South as a whole, and in the desire of its population to make their grand beginning of better things good to an incalculable limit. We know that the people of Pennsylvania, much as they have done for every section South, stand ready to do far more, and that the whole North is not only willing but solicitous to help. All that is wanted is a hearty response—that which each State owes to every other and all to the country. Those who represent a different state of facts—hostile feelings and selfish purposes—misrepresent. If these facts are taken home and improved as they should be, the South will gain even more than the North, and the whole country will gain inestimably.

The following novel advertisement appeared in a late number of the Washington *Star*: "Wanted, the front teeth of a girl fourteen years of age. Will pay liberally, and replace artificially." The advertising dentist is the most eminent in the city. This looks as if we were coming to an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth.

Mr. Earle Peck, a Massachusetts gentleman of the ripe age of ninety years, last week committed suicide—notwithstanding that the measure of his natural life was almost full. A peck of trouble caused it.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Scots who hae wi' Wallace bled,
Bucka'ew, your for, is dead;
Welcome to the thorny bed
Of your victory!

Contempt for law is Democratic public opinion in Louisiana.

Those who stand by murderers are no better than murderers themselves.

"Poematized" is the latest lingual abomination of the word-mongers.

"The best way to avoid danger is to meet it plump." That's Sheridan's way.

England talks of adopting the German system of compulsory military service.

The Secretary of War has about arranged the records of the late war in shape for printing.

Now will the Indianapolis *Journal* tell us why it calls the Centennial project a "swindle?"

Lieutenant General Sheridan has ordered General J. A. Forsythe, of his staff, to report at once to him at New Orleans.

There are now as many Methodists in either Africa, China or India, as there were in this country a hundred years ago.

A Bourbon exchange asks: "Ought we to be educated by law?" Any way to emancipate you from your gross ignorance.

The presses of Cincinnati last year turned out five million copies of bound publications. The majority were school books.

Paris green put upon potatoes is said to be certain death to the Colorado bug. It is also sure pop on the man who eats the potatoes.

Alabama is the scene of a Reign of Terror, terror being the only sovereign recognized by the Democracy, and that is absolute.

The book publishers generally are anticipating a marked improvement in the market for their wares during the present year.

Michigan has a law prohibiting the sale of alcoholic stimulants, and has, moreover, the 6,000 saloons which usually accompany such a law.

The net receipts for the crops raised during the past year, in Indiana, actually averaged more per acre than the market value of the land.

The cost of pauperism in Massachusetts last year was about $1,250,000; three-fourths of which, or nearly that, was in the form of in-door relief.

The South and Southwest claim that Chicago and New York are brow-beating the Texas Pacific project, out of pure sectional jealousy.

To see potatoes selling at $2 per barrel in New York in mid-winter, while thousands are in need of food, is a sufficient illustration of the hard times.

A Kentucky mechanic has recently invented a sewing machine which, from accounts, is destined to eclipse all previous inventions of the kind.

By every mail the kindest words of encouragement come to the Commercial for its consistent, earnest defense of white and black loyalists at the South.

Only fourteen hundred and forty years, the transit astronomers now tell us, before we are to fall into the sun, and become "shriveled in a fruitless re."

Livingstone's Journal in Africa, which recounts his experiences in his wonderful explorations up to within a short time of his death, will soon appear in this country.

Mr. Froude's semi-official visit to the South African colonies has resulted in his recommending a political fusion between the province of Natal and the Cape Colonies.

There is hardly a leading city in the country which is not now, in varied expenditure, going beyond its revenues and piling up a legacy of debt to the advancing generation.

Congressional work is very much behindhand. The Naval Appropriation bill is the only one which has yet passed both Houses. Eleven others are thus left to be acted upon.

The Hudson river, from Troy one hundred and twenty-five miles down, is one vast ice cake, and the ice is deep enough to supply the world with ice for a number of years.

Careful supervision of the awarding of contracts for Indian goods last year, effected a saving of $460,000 in the cost of blankets, flour and beef as compared with the year previous.

The Pope has taken up a project which he formed many years ago of placing twelve statues round the cupola of St. Peter's, in accordance with the idea of Michael Angelo.

Out in Minnesota the thermometer indicated more continuous cold weather during the period beginning December 29, and ending January 12, than has ever been known in that State.

And now Maine has a little question of law, constitution and railroad on the *tapis*. A law of the last Legislature levying a tax on railroads is resisted by the Grand Trunk and some other roads.

Three hundred colored citizens who are anxious to paddle their own canoe, petition Congress to set aside some section of the South or Southwest for the exclusive residence and use of their race.

All the yelping that is going on about dragooning the Louisianian Legislature is nothing but a part in the game of fraud and deception that is meant to have issue in a Democratic restoration.

Indications multiply that public opinion in the Northwestern States is gradually reacting from the extreme views, with reference to railway corporations, which were recently so popular in that quarter.

Astonishing! The New York *Bulletin* says that 400 hogs were recently shipped from Texas to St. Louis, "fat, smooth and averaging *225 tons* each," and that 9,000 or 10,000 more of the same sort are presently to follow.

Southern papers are sanguine that the proposed improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi would, by cheapening transportation, add at least twenty-five cents to every bushel of grain shipped abroad from the Northwest.

If there be any first-class Hoosier or Sucker who can electrify an audience, let him go to New York city and put in a claim for the Madison Avenue church, with a salary of $10,000. For more than a year this pulpit has been vacant.

Two hundred and four railroad passengers were killed and nine hundred and seventy-eight injured in this country last year, against two hundred and seventy-six killed and twelve hundred and eighty-three injured in 1873. This is a decrease of about one-fourth.

PERSONAL.

John Wesley has killed more men than any desperado in Texas. What's in a name, anyway?

Fame. Mr. Boker, the poet diplomatist, now our Minister near the Sublime Porte, but appointed to the Russian Mission, is spoken of in the newspapers as Mr. Baker.

Three Chicago girls are about opening a barber's shop in that city. One is to do the lathering, another the shaving, while a third, a beautiful blonde, is to sit on a sort of a throne and play on a harp and sing. The outfit of this establishment, it is said, will cost $12,000.

A late letter from Alexandria says that Colonel Gordon is to be raised to the dignity of Pasha, with the Medjidie of the second class. The Khedive has expressed the utmost satisfaction at the progress he is making and at his wise administration. The most loyal support is being afforded him by the governors.

It is rumored in Chicago that Wilbur F. Storey, of the *Times*, is to take the editorship of the New York *World*, and that Marble, of the *World*, will assume control of the *Times*. Whether it is true or not is yet to be determined. If it is true, Chicago should celebrate the day on which Storey departs as a public holiday.

The California suicide does not invite death until he has first made a neat, sententions last will and testament, like the following: "I, William Holmes Maiben, of the city of Oakland, considering myself in a sound state of mind, make this my last and only will and testament: My soul to the God who gave it; my body to the doctors for dissection or to the grave, and all my worldly possessions to my wife."

A man who became, through the force of circumstances, rather a noted character in his day, died in Australia, recently. Thirty-four years ago, as Queen Victoria was passing up Constitution Hill, in company with the late Prince Consort, she was fired at by Edward Cannon, a ruffian, whose dastardly attempt was gallantly frustrated by Private McCleary, of the Scots Fusilier Guards. For his conduct upon that occasion McCleary was elevated to the rank of an officer, and sailed for Australia as Adjutant of the Fifty-eighth regiment. He very soon became Captain, and greatly distinguished himself in the war with the Maories in New Zealand. After the rebellion he became Adjutant of the mounted military patrole at Sidney; he was then successively Governor of Darlinghurst jail, Police Magistrate and Inspector General of Police. He has recently died at the age of sixty-five years, and his remains were honored with a public funeral.

"INNOCENT" ATTENTIONS.

One of the Dangers to Which Gushing Young Men Are Exposed—A Case in Point.

[From the Baltimore American.]

Young men who do not contemplate matrimony are admonished of the result of a recent trial in New Jersey, to be exceedingly circumspect in their attentions to young ladies. They must not say anything that can be construed into a declaration of love, no matter whether the tender words are spoken in earnest or not. The facts in the case in which this somewhat alarming doctrine has been enunciated were substantially as follows: Charles W. Compton, a prosperous undertaker of Newark, became acquainted with Miss Grace Plummer, a young lady of good social position and fine personal accomplishments, some five or six years ago. She introduced him to the other members of her family, and he became a frequent visitor to her father's house. During his intimacy with the Plummers he was engaged to another lady, whom he married on the 17th of April, 1873. This happy union was dissolved by the death of the wife two months afterwards. The Plummers deeply sympathized with the bereaved husband, and the intimacy between him and them was again renewed. The evidence upon which the prosecution relied covered the whole period of the acquaintance of the parties, both before his marriage to the other lady and after he became a widower.

Miss Plummer brought suit for damages, charging that Mr. Compton had promised to marry her, but had failed to fulfil his engagement. She proved by her own testimony and that of other members of the family, that he had called frequently at her father's house; that he sometimes remained as late as ten and eleven o'clock in the evening; that his attentions became "particular" in January, 1873, when he began taking her out riding, and sending her an occasional bouquet. One day he offered to purchase a stand for her; she told him that she did not want him to go to that expense, and he replied: "Why, I live for you." On the 13th of March, 1873, while at the supper table, and in presence of the whole Plummer family, Mr. Compton put a diamond ring and a sapphire ring on Miss Grace's finger. She expostulated, but he said, "Grace, do as I tell you." He then placed a plain gold ring on another finger, and told her to wear it one year. On the same evening he wrote on the margin of a newspaper these words: "How little we know what time may do for us? Is it possible to tell what one year will do for us? We may possibly be on a trip to Europe or some other genial clime, recreating among the beautiful hills." This newspaper, with the pencil marks on the margin, Miss Plummer carefully preserved, and it was exhibited as part of the evidence in the case.

After this came Mr. Compton's marriage, which seemed to have provoked no resentment at the time, for soon after the death of his wife he was invited by the Plummers, in view of his great bereavement, "to make their house his home." He resumed his visits, and the whole family seemed to regard his attentions to Miss Grace as "serious." Mrs. Plummer frequently saw him put his arm around her daughter's waist, and saw her daughter rest her head on his shoulder. Upon this testimony Miss Plummer rested her case. The only words or actions from which the promise to marry could be inferred were those given above. She did not say that he had made "a proposal" at any other time or in any other way. On cross-examination she admitted that when the diamond ring was put on her finger at the supper table she did not at first think that it was an engagement ring; the plain gold ring spoken of was her own ring, which Mr. Compton playfully took off and then put back in its place. With these explanations the promise to marry rested entirely upon inferences drawn from his frequent visits, his affectionate conduct, and the sentimental trash written on the margin of a newspaper.

When the defendant was put on the stand he admitted the frequent visits, but said that he called upon other ladies quite as often before his marriage, and that Miss Plummer knew this fact. After the death of his wife he went to Europe, and while there sent Miss Grace a present, as he did to other young ladies, written in precisely the same strain. He sometimes kissed her when he left the house, but he also kissed the other ladies of the family. He offered to prove that he had given presents to other girls, but the Court ruled that the testimony was not admissible unless Miss Plummer was informed at the time that Mr. Compton had been equally generous to his other lady friends, and thus put on her guard against interpreting the gifts as a mark of his special favor for herself. He was allowed to say, however, and that he frequently took other ladies out riding, and that he drove past Miss Plummer's residence. His version of the affair at the supper table was that the giving of the ring was in play. When he heard that a report had gone abroad that he was engaged to Miss Plummer, he went and demanded the ring. She rushed out of the room very angry, and came back with the ring. At this interview she reproached him for not calling to see her more frequently.

It seems very clear from the testimony that Compton made no promise to marry Miss Plummer, and never made any direct promise to that effect. The attempt to prove any promise was an entire failure. But the learned Judge in charging the jury said that in cases of this kind "actions speaker louder than words, and that if the jury believed that Compton's conduct was such as to convince Miss Plummer of his affection for her, and his intention to marry her, it made no difference whether he made a positive contract to that effect or not. If the woman believes that such a contract exists, and if the belief is founded upon a series of attentions and actions, such as were proved in this case, she is entitled to recover in an action for a breach of promise to marry. The jury took this view of the case, and gave Miss Plummer $6,000 damages.

Young men who think that they are paying "innocent" and unmeaning attentions to young ladies had better take warning from the fate of this New Jersey undertaker. If a gentleman habitually visits a lady, gives her presents, takes her out riding, kisses her on bidding good-night, and sometimes hints a "happy" happiness," and the effect of these attentions on her mind is such as to lead her to believe that troth has been plighted, it is no defense for him in a court of law to say that he never made any direct promise, and that he was equally attentive and affectionate toward other ladies. The promise to marry is to be an inference arising from a certain state of facts rather than an express contract solemnly entered into by both parties. If a woman is deceived into believing that a marriage is intended, she can give the grounds of her belief, and if the jury thinks them sufficient, she can recover damages from the deceiver who has carefully avoided to make any direct and positive promise.

SLAVERY'S HORRORS.

The East African Slave Trade.

A letter has been received in England from the Rev. Charles New, missionary in East Africa, under date of Mombassa, the 28th of November, 1874, in which he says: "The institution of slavery among the native population remains untouched, except as regards the open sale of slaves in the public markets. But for those are substituted others which can scarcely be called private ones. A slave-dealer can sell as many as he pleases upon his own land, provided he surrounds it with a fence of some kind; and these sales cannot be less hideous than the former were. Wherever I go I see and hear the same horrors that prevailed years ago. Chained gangs, manacled and fettered individuals, the clank, clank, clank of iron, the grip of the stocks, the thud of the stick, the screams of the afflicted fall upon the ear every day. Sopping at the house of a friend in Zanzibar a few weeks ago, I heard strange sounds proceeding from an adjoining building. It was as though a dozen mortars and pestles were in operation for the purpose of proving which could make the greatest noise. But above the whole were heard the screams of some poor creature who was evidently being severely punished. My friend explained that it was the custom of this neighborhood to beat their slaves unmercifully, but that to drown their cries the mortars and pestles were always kept vigorously at work till the screaming was done. Regarding the slave traffic by sea, there is much evidence to show that many slaves are still smuggled from the mainland, and are conveyed across the sea. Zanzibar is as well stocked with slaves as ever, and it is likely to be so, the circumstances being such as they are in this region. Indeed, I met with two boats of one of Her Majesty's cruisers, which, after a search of ten days had succeeded in capturing one slave, yet two whole gangs, heavily chained, were tossed that very day into the flood at the mouth of the river, and England, with all her philanthropy, diplomacy and fight, could do nothing to save them, because, forsooth, the calamity happened at the mouth of a river and not at sea.

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J. P. PEARS, B. BAKEWELL, J. E. D. CAMPBELL.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 19, 1875.

The loan market of the city of Pittsburgh may be quoted quiet and without much change; the banks as a rule are taking care of their customers without much trouble, and have plenty of funds ready to purchase any desirable paper that may offer in the usual course of business. In the outside market, among the brokers, there is very little good paper to be found coming from home parties. Occasionally out-of-town manufacturers send in their accepted drafts for discount, which are readily placed at a fair figure.

We hear of numerous changes in bank organizations in contemplation, and it will probably not be long until we have several additions to the list of "Nationals." The experience of partners in individual liability banks has been so severe that there is little wonder that a general desire is expressed to get rid of the responsibility attaching to the ownership of their stock. It is too often the case that the management of partnership banks drifts into the hands of one or more persons, although nominally there is a board of directors, and where one or two persons control the investments of a bank's funds, sooner or later their personal interests, feelings and friendship bias their judgment, and they are led to extend loans that would never pass the scrutiny of a board of directors who viewed all such matters in the cold light of business obligation and responsibility. The tendency of *stockholders* is therefore in favor of corporate organizations as affording them from unknown and unlimited liability, although the *depositors* in such banks are better off where the stockholders and managers are liable to the full extent of their means, and have an interest beyond their salaries and dividend account.

—In the Philadelphia stock market Pennsylvania shares sold up to 55¾. Scrip 106¾; Panhandle 7's 70¾, and Oil Creek 11¾. In New York the bears still hold the balance of power. Pacific Mail sold down to 35¾. Wabash to 15. Ohio and Mississippi to 28¾. Western Union to 72⅜, closing at 73⅝.

—We take from the columns of the New York *Bulletin* the following report of the railroad earnings for December and for the year 1874:

Below is a comparative statement of railroad earnings for the month of December, and the totals, so far as can be obtained, for the entire year. The list includes the most important of the larger roads, owing partly to the indisposition of the officers to make public their earnings, and in the usual delay caused at end of the year in preparing returns. The earnings of the railroads here presented are generally favorable, and show a total increase of $156,276 over the month of December last year. The list does not include Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette, Chicago, Danville and Vincennes, $18,687. The following are the returns for December:

GROSS EARNINGS DURING DECEMBER.

	1874.	1873.
Burlington, C. Rapids & Min..	127,718	118,236
Chicago, Danville & Vincennes	20,045	34,990
Chi., Lafayette & Chicago.	*41,400	29,955
Cleveland, Col. & Ind.	215,473	198,063
Denver & Rio Grande.	*23,784	25,071
Ind., Bloom & Western..	114,026	122,614
International & Northern..	104,100	114,703
Ind., Cincinnati & Lafayette..	154,542	141,273
Marietta & Cincinnati..	*180,650	204,500
Ohio & Mississippi.	296,012	357,378
St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute	90,375	94,996
St. Louis, A. & T. H., Branches.	57,553	59,990
St. Louis, Iron Mt. & Southern	305,000	221,318
St. Louis & Southeastern.....	*104,471	96,349
Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw..	68,005	59,524
Toledo, Wabash & Western..	*302,909	482,767
Total.....	$2,527,885	$2,371,129
Net increase, 1874.....	156,754	

*Fourth week estimated.

Also we are the returns of fourteen roads for the past two years, showing a total of $47,569,419 for 1874, and $28,797,080 for 1873. The following is the summary:

GROSS EARNINGS FOR LAST TWELVE MONTHS.

	1874.	1873.
Burlington, C. Rapids & Min..	$1,246,911	$1,188,149
Chi., Lafayette & Chicago..	245,000	256,000
Cleveland, Col., Cin. & Ind..	4,100,100	4,790,995
Denver & Rio Grande..	*370,879	390,541
Ind., Bloom & Western..	1,200,000	1,200,000
Ind., Cincinnati & Lafayette..	1,815,530	1,902,252
Marietta & Cincinnati..	*2,078,480	2,118,802
Ohio & Mississippi..	3,764,594	4,570,000
St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute	1,220,433	1,433,224
St. Louis, A. & T. H., Branches.	1,055,000	1,124,000
St. Louis & Southeastern..	*1,300,000	1,302,346
St. Louis, Iron Mt. & Southern	3,002,477	2,419,042
Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw..	1,055,000	1,124,000
Toledo, Wabash & Western..	*4,997,720	5,954,076
Total.....	$27,569,419	$28,797,086
Decrease.....	1,227,667	

*Fourth week December, estimated.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

January 19, 1875.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
Gold.....	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾
U. S. 6's, coup..	116½	116½	116½	116½	116½	116½
5-20's, 1862..	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½
5-20's, 1864..	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½
5-20's, 1865..	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½
5-20's, 1865, new..	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½
5-20's, 1867..	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½
5-20's, 1868..	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½
10-40's, coupons..	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½
New 5's, coupons..	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½
Western Union Tel..	73	73	73	73	73	73
Pacific Mail..	34½	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
Adams Express..	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½
Wells, Fargo & Co..	93	93	93	93	93	93
American Express..	64½					64½
Canton Co..	39					39
New York Central..	103¾					103¾
Erie..	27					27
Michigan Central..	90					90
Cleveland & Pittsburgh..	93½					93½
Illinois Central..	97					97
Chicago & Rock Island..	107					107
Chicago & Northwestern..	44½	44¾	44¾	44¾	44	44⅜
Do. preferred..	83					83
Rock Island..	102½	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
St. Paul, common..	37					37
St. Paul, preferred..	59					59
Wabash, common..	17¾	17⅝	16⅞	17	15	15⅜
Ohio & Mississippi..	28					28
Union Pacific..	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
Missouri Pacific..	90					90
Hannibal & St. Joe..						
C. C. & I. C..						
Terminus, old..	8					7¾
Do. new..	72					72
South Carolina, April Do. July..	31					31
Missouri 6's..	93					93

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales.....	55½	....
Lehigh Valley Railroad..	65¾	....
Reading sales.....	55⅞	....
United Companies of N. Jersey sales.....	139½	....
Lehigh Valley.....	67¾	....
Allegheny Valley, sales.....	39½	....
Central Transportation.....	49½	50
Oil Creek.....	11¾	12
P., C. & St. L. mortgage bds	79½	....
Gold.....	112¾	....

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, Wednesday, January 20, 1875.

Trade to-day was not materially different from the preceding day. There was a little more activity in grain, but otherwise the same quietude which has prevailed for some time continued. Receipts of merchandise by rail are on the increase, which is an encouraging sign.

Flour, bbls..... 1,253 Corn, sks..... 1,535
Barley, sks..... 340 Rye, sks..... 107
Oats, sks..... 1,300 Timothy seed, bgs..... 1
Bacon, pcs..... 1,220 Bacon, lcs..... 60
Packages, sundry..... 1,200

The following quotations are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are for

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

GRAIN—There was a good attendance at the Corn Exchange this morning, but transactions were rather slow. Quite choice Kentucky white wheat at 90@91 35 ₱ bushel; extra Michigan white at 85 @87 27½; mixed and Illinois red at 80@85; Pennsylvania red wheat at 81@82 15. We quote shelled corn at 78@78c ₱ bushel for high-mixed yellow; 77@77½ for mixed; 74@76c. Oats are easy, but held at about former quotations; we quote white at 42@43c ₱ bushel; 40@41c for mixed. Rye continues nominal at $1 05@1 10 ₱ bushel. Barley is also nominal and unchanged.

FLOUR—The following are the wholesale prices of the leading millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 20 ₱ bbl; No. 1 amber wheat do $6 50; red wheat flour $6 40; in sacks 25c off ₱ bbl. The jobbing prices of leading dealers are as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour $8 00@8 25; Wisconsin $6 75@7 00; red winter wheat flour $5 75@6 00; rye flour $5 75; graham flour $5 75; self-raising flour in packages, $7 25 ₱ dozen; Pittsburgh corn meal, old do $3 75; new $3 40@3 50; oatmeal $7 75@8 00.

HAY—We quote prime timothy, on track, at $22 00@23 00 ₱ ton; No. 2 do $20 00@21 00; inferior $15 00@18 00; baled hay from store is quoted at $24 00@25 00. Loose hay is selling at $20 00@21 00 for No. 1; $25 00@27 00 for No. 2. Straw, $8 00@9 00 ₱ ton.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal at $17 00@17 50 for mess; $16 50@17 00 for prime mess; $15 50@16 00 for clear; $14 50@15 00 for prime. Lard dull and nominal at 13.50@13.90c for prime kettle rendered and unsettled; No. 1 spring is 13@13½c; spring leaf lard, 14c; Kingan & Co.'s refined and Minnesota spring at 16@16½c per pound. Bacon dull and unchanged. Hams, sugar-cured, 15@15½c; plain, 14@14½c; breakfast bacon, 14@14½c; shoulders, 11@11½c; sugar-cured dried beef, 14@14½c; pickled hams, 13@13½c; pickled shoulders, 10@10½c; pickled pork, 12@12½c; pickled tongues, 12@12½c; pickled bellies, 12@12½c; pickled bellies, short cut, 12@12½c; dry salted shoulders, 9@9½c; dry salted long clear, 12@12½c; dry salted short clear, 12@12½c; dry salted bellies, 12@12½c; smoked shoulders, 11@11½c; smoked long clear, 13@13½c; smoked short clear, 13@13½c; smoked bellies, 13@13½c. Butter—Western dull; choice scarce; we quote at 30@32c; fair to good, 25@28c; common, 20@22c. Cheese firm at 15@15½c. Eggs dull; fresh packed, 28c ₱ dozen.

WHISKY—Steady with a moderate demand at 93c.

LARD—On Call Board in the afternoon, grain was quiet and unchanged. Pork dull and lower at $17 50 February. Lard steady and unchanged.

New York.

NEW YORK, January 19.—Cotton—Futures closed easy; sales 25,800 bales; January 15¾@15 15-16c; February 15 15-16@15 31-32c; March 16 1-16@16 3-32c; April 16 5-16@16 13-32c; May 16 13-16@16 27-32c; June 16 9-16@16 13-32c; July 16 13-16@16 27-32c; August 17@17 1-16c; March 18¾@18 15-16c. Flour—Receipts 7,000 bbls; sales 5,000 bbls; more doing and easier; receipts 12,000 barrels; superfine western and State at 30@4 25; common to good extra at $4 70@5 20; good to choice do at $5 25@6 15; white wheat extra at $6 80@7 00; Southern steady; sales 400 bbls; common extra at $5 90@6 00; fancy and family at $6 10@7 50. Wheat—Receipts 12,000 bushels; sales 40,000 bushels; unsettled; No. 1 spring at 1 15@1 16; ungraded spring at 1 09@1 16; ungraded No. 2 spring at 1 07@1 08; No. 2 spring at 1 08@1 09; No. 2 Milwaukee at 1 12@1 13; ungraded red at 1 09@1 20; No. 1 amber Western at $1 26@1 28. Rye quiet at 90@96c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn lower with a moderate demand; receipts 60,000 bushels; sales 40,000 bushels; ungraded mixed Western, new, 87@87½c. Oats dull and lower; receipts 16,000 bushels; mixed Western 50@52c; white Western 52@54c; No. 2 Chicago 51c. Beef steady; sugar steady; prime 8@9c; refined 10@10½c. Molasses quiet. Rice unchanged. Petroleum lower; crude 12c; crude refined, Rosin dull at $2 05@2 10. Turpentine dull at 37½@38c. Eggs firm; 28@29c. Pork dull; new $20 40. Lard dull and weak at $1 60@1 67. Corn active at 70@72c. Oats firm at 46@47c. Beef dull at $9 00@11 00. Barley firm; spring $1 35. Olls unchanged. Eggs steady at 28@29c. Butter and cheese firm. Lard dull and lower at $13 40@13 50. Lard dull and nominal; steam 13¾c; kettle 14¼c. Bulkmeats dull and lower; shoulders 6¾@6¾c; clear rib sides 10¼@10½c; clear 10¾@10¾c. Bacon dull and unsettled at 8¾@9¾c; 9¾@10c. Greenmeats steady; shoulders sold at 6½c; clear rib sides sold at 9½c. Whisky—Demand fair and market firm at 94c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, January 19.—Flour steady with a good demand, Western extra at 5 60@5 90. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn dull. Oats firmer. Western white 46@47c; mixed 45c. Rye at 1 06@1 06 Hay unchanged. Provisions dull. Pork unchanged. Bacon—shoulders 8¾; clear rib 11@11½; clear 11½@11¾. Hams unchanged. Butter—Western quiet; lab and roll 24@30c. Petroleum nominal and easier at 14@15c. Whisky quiet at 93½c. Coffee nominal and dull at 18.@18½c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, January 19.—Petroleum easier; refined 13@13½c; crude, in bbls, 9¼c; in bulk 6c. Flour declining; sales 3,000 bbls; high grades and Ohio extra firm at 5 25@6 00; high grades at 6 25@7 25. Wheat quiet and steady; red at 1 20@1 21; amber at 1 23@1 24; white at 1 30@1 32. Corn weak; yellow 80@82c; mixed Western 84@86c. Oats steady; white 62c; mixed West, 56@59c. Provisions unchanged. Lard 14¼c. Dressed hogs $5 50@5 65. Whisky 93c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, January 19.—Corn strong at 43¾@44½c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull at 1 01@1 03. Corn firm at 39@39½c. Oats firm at 37@37½c. Barley firmer at 1 40@1 50. Rye firm; No. 1, 1 02. Whisky steady at 94c. Pork firmer at 17½c. Provisions dull at 6½@8½c@9½c. Bacon nominal. Lard lower at 13½c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, January 19.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—demand fair and market firm; No. 1 Milwaukee 97½c; No. 2, 92c. Corn quiet and unchanged; No. 2, 57½c. Corn quiet and steady; No. 2 mixed nominal at 66c; new at 59c. Barley lower; No. 2 at 1 12½. Rye quiet and unsettled; No. 2, in store, at 1 00; No. 3, do, at 95.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, January 19.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 white cash at 1 12; amber Michigan, cash, at 1 07½; seller February at 1 08; seller March at 1 11½; seller April at 1 14. Corn dull and lower; high mixed 62½c; low mixed, 60½@63½c. Oats dull but steady.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, January 19.—Cotton firm at 14½c. Flour and wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn firm; white 60@70c. Rye quiet at 91c. Pork dull at 17c. Lard quiet; choice leaf 14½c. Bacon dull at 8¼@10½c; clear sides 10½c; clear 10¾c. Sugar cured hams 13½c. Whisky steady at 94c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, January 19.—Cotton firm at 13¾c. Flour quiet at $4 30@5 00. Wheat steady at $1 15. Corn steady at 58c. Oats steady at 32½c. Lard 14½@15c. Bacon firm; shoulders 9½c; sides 11½c. Sugar cured hams 13½c. All packed. Whisky firm at 90c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, January 19.—Wheat weak and unchanged. Corn unchanged. Oats weak; No. 1, in store, 39½@40c; No. 2, do, 37½@38c; white 60@61c. Petroleum strong; standard white 10¼c; Ohio State test 11¼c; small lots 12@c higher.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, January 19.—Cotton and flour unchanged. Corn firm at 62½c. Oats—no supply; held at 75@75c. Pork and lard dull and unchanged. Bulkmeats dull at 7@7½@10@10½c.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, January 19.—Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee club $1 20. Corn dull at 86c. Barley quiet; prime Canada held at $1 @$1 40.

Detroit.

DETROIT, January 19.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull; extra held at $1 13½. Corn dull at 70½c. Oats dull at 45½@45½c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, January 19.—Hogs firm; packing $6 60@6 85; butchers' $6 90@7 00. Cattle steady; prime to choice native steers $6 00@6 25; fair to good $5 20@5 90; receipts to-day 1,000; shipments 2,200 common $4 25@4 50.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

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DEALERS IN

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Baled Hay, &c.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

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FL

THE
Pittsburgh Daily Commercial,
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.
Now is the Time to Subscribe.

The conductors of the COMMERCIAL have for some time contemplated a Reduction in the Price of the Paper to Subscribers, where delivered by Carriers or Agents, and now announce that from and after MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1875, the terms to such will be

Fifteen Cents Per Week.

Leave your orders for the Carrier at the Counting Room of this office.

CITY MATTERS.

For one dollar per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank., PITTSBURGH, PA., January 19, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A.M..	30.41	12	80	W.	Fresh.	Cloudy
2 P.M..	30.39	16	82	W.	Fresh.	Cloudy
9 P.M..	30.42	14	82	N.	Light.	Cloudy

Mean barometer....30.41 Highest thermom....17
Mean thermom.... 14 Lowest thermom....12

Rising Sun Flour.

Bags and barrels, to-day, at old prices.

The Ortwein Case.

The record in the Ortwein case was mailed to the Governor yesterday, by Clerk McCleary, of the Oyerand Terminer. The Governor will issue the death warrant, in which the day of execution will be fixed. Ortwein, in all probability, has but a very months to live.

The Humane Society.

An adjourned meeting of the Allegheny County Humane Society will be held this afternoon when the proposed amendments to the Constitution and by-laws will be acted upon. All persons interested in the objects of the society—the prevention of cruelty to animals—are cordially invited to attend. The office of the society is at No. 298 Penn avenue.

The Late Robbery on Wood Street.

The police yesterday arrested three men giving the names of Long, Foster and John Smith, respectively, on suspicion of being implicated in the late robbery at the notion store of J. H. Lieteman, on Wood street, under Lafayette Hall. Upon the person of Long silk handkerchiefs were found corresponding to some of those stolen. The accused were locked up for a hearing.

Fire on Fifth Avenue.

About ten o'clock last evening flames were discovered issuing from the second story of the building No. 82 Fifth avenue, occupied by George Crawford & Co., jewelers. An alarm was sounded from box 24, which was quickly answered by the fire department. In a short time the fire was extinguished, but the loss will probably reach $1,000. The origin of the fire is a mystery. Where it occurred, the workshop of the firm is situated, and, it is said, there was no fire there when the men quit work. A number of old and new clocks were damaged and the building also.

Another Old Citizen Gone.

Robert Adams, who died at his residence, No. 112 Crawford street, in this city, on Monday afternoon, was one of our oldest citizens, being in the eighty-fourth year of his age. Mr. Adams was a veteran of the war of 1812; having served through a part of it as a private in the Pittsburgh Independent Blues. He was temperate and industrious in his habits, and consequently was successful at his trade—being a blacksmith—for a good, while. He also reached his eightieth year. He will be buried to-day at two o'clock, and it is very probable that there is not one veteran of the war of 1812, left in this city, to attend his funeral.

The Vacant Engineership.

Mr. Isaac Morley, formerly City Regulator, and a competent engineer, is a candidate for Chief Engineer, of the new water works. Other new candidates will doubtless be announced before the day of meeting, February 4th. Various reports were circulated yesterday, to the effect that Shields would withdraw in favor of Morley, that Roe had enough votes secured to elect him; and also that the committee would likely abolish the office of Chief Engineer, and turn the duties over to Mr. Dempsey, City Engineer, with the understanding that a competent assistant would be given him to make the final estimates. These are some of the rumors afloat.

The City Printer.

The Pittsburgh Council Committee on City Printing met yesterday, Mr. Fox in the chair, to consider the matter of the *Municipal Record*. The sub-committee appointed to visit printing offices reported that it would involve a large additional outlay to have the *Record* done by a job office made to have the paper could compete with newspaper if it was put in small pica type. The committee recommended the use of nonpariel type, so that the newspapers could do the work, and that the sheets be in octavo form, as in the judgment of the committee, it would be the neatest. This arrangement would allow the use of type in which the reports of Councils are printed and save cost. The report was accepted and adopted.

City School Board Organizations.

The following additional organizations of School Boards are reported:

WASHINGTON DISTRICT—SEVENTEENTH WARD.

President—T. B. Stewart.
Secretary—George Teese.
Treasurer—J. W. Riddell.
Wm. King, 1876; George Teese, 1876; Geo. R. Thomas Cameron, 1877; James Cameron, 1877; Charles Parkin, 1878; Thos. B. Stewart, 1878.

LAWRENCE DISTRICT—FIFTEENTH WARD.

President—Wm. Jancey.
Secretary—Geo. A. Moke.
Treasurer—W. W. Young.
James Cuddy, 1876; Wm. Jancey, 1876; J. G. Matthews, 1877; Chas. Hilger, 1877; Geo. McKee, 1878; Geo. A. Moke, 1878; Member of Central Board—Geo. McKee.

COLFAX DISTRICT—TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

President—Edward Taylor.
Secretary—J. B. Hessom.
Treasurer—John Aiters.
Wm. Loughrey, 1876; Edward Taylor, 1876; A. A. Gutman, 1877; John Alderson, 1877; J. C. Porter, 1878; J. B. Hessom, 1878; Member of Central Board, A. A. Gutman.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were filed of record in the office of Ralph J. Richardson, County Recorder, January 19, 1875:

PITTSBURGH.

Tenth ward—James Boyd to James Sproull, January 8, 1875; lot on Grecent street, 20x35 feet.....$ 1,600 00
Twenty seventh ward—Andrew Pfeil to Ben Hoe, December 18, 1874; lot 24x100 feet..... 1,025 00

ALLEGHENY.

Second ward—B. H. Boulton to J. H. Clark, December 26, 1874; lot Sheffield street, 30x124 feet.....$ 7,500 00
Second ward—James Anderson to Mary F. Eaton, September 19, 1874; lot Jackson street, 22x92 feet..... 1,900 00

BOROUGHS.

Sharpsburg—Thomas Holmes to P. C. Lockhart, December 30, 1874; lot Middle street, 24x120 feet.....$ 800 00
Sharpsburg—Benjamin Hill to P. C. Lockhart, December 30, 1874; interest in above..... 420 00
Mansfield—M. B. Bunn to John Alexander, December 2, 1875; lot Oak street, 50x25 feet..... 300 00

TOWNSHIPS.

Upper St. Clair—D. C. Hietz to Simon Couch, January 7, 1875; 3 acres and 25 perches land.....nominal
Indiana—H. B. Sindle to John C. Risher, November 25, 1874; six acres land.....$1,500
Indiana—John Caldwell to Casper Smith, February 15, 1873; six acres and 3 roods land..... 2,025
Same—John Barclay to Casper Smith, November 25, 1874; same lot, quit claim.....nominal
Kilbuck—John F. Bertell to John F. Knight, August 19, 1874; lot Orchard street, 25x125 feet..... 400

OBITUARY.

Death of Alderman Louis Hager.

We regret to announce the death of Alderman Louis Hager, of the Second ward, which sad event took place between four and five o'clock yesterday morning. Squire Hager had been confined to his residence for some ten days with pneumonia, and although known to be very low, for several days, his friends were led to hope that his strong constitution would carry him through. The deceased had held the office of Alderman but little more than one year, and had made quite a creditable record. He had also a good military record. He entered the army as First Lieutenant of Company K, Sixty-first Regiment, Colonel O. H. Rippey, on August 1, 1861. At the battle of Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862, Captain Girard, of Company K, was killed, and Lieutenant Hager was promoted to Captain. He was with his regiment in all the battles in which it was engaged, until July 18, 1863, when he resigned. At the close of the war he joined the Duquesne Greys, and was appointed Aid-de-Camp on the staff of Major General Pearson, with the rank of Major. The deceased was also a prominent member of the G. A. R. of this city. Alderman Hager leaves a wife but no children. Many friends will regret his loss.

APPEALS for help come from Nebraska and Kansas. The people in both these States are suffering.

THE PRISON CONGRESS.

Third Annual Report of the National Prison Association—Interesting Facts Concerning the Allegheny County Workhouse.

We are indebted to Mr. George R. White, President of the Board of Directors of the Allegheny County Workhouse, for a copy of the "Transactions of the National Prison Congress of St. Louis," to which body he was a delegate, as were also T. H. Nevin, President, and Rev. J. S. Milligan, Chaplain, of the Western Penitentiary; Henry Cordier, Superintendent of the Workhouse; George Albree, member of the Board of Directors of the same institution; Rev. Dr. Bittinger, of Sewickley, and Hon. T. J. Bigham, Secretary of the Western Pennsylvania Reform School. The Pennsylvania delegates took a very active part in the proceedings.

DR. BITTINGER'S ADDRESS.

Dr. Bittinger had the honor to respond to the address of welcome delivered by Lieutenant Governor Johnson, of Missouri, and acquitted himself in his usually forcible manner. The points made in his response were: That the problem of reforming the criminal class was a difficult one, but not hopeless; that the criminal population was about 40,000 out of a census of 40,000,000; that these 40,000 could not be got rid of by simply putting them in prison; that a criminal population is the steady flowing of a stream that has a fountain back of it; and that "into that spring of bitterness we must cast the healing branch, if we would sweeten these desolating waters." He advocated the passage of the golden rule, the application of which would give the criminal his rights. Our prisons are not reformatories, but too often schools of evil, which graduate men as teachers of crime. He divided prisoners into two classes—the mentally insane, who cannot be criminals because they are insane, and the morally insane, who must be trained by the same influences employed in the training of those who meet in churches to hear the Gospel preached. Of the 2,100 county jails in the country, most of them were "castles of indolence," and hence "devil's workshops." Of those filling our penitentiaries, most were graduates from these lower schools. The great object was to so educate the prisoner intellectually, morally and practically, as will put it within his power to keep from crime when released. He concluded with the sentiment "A convict saved is a man made."

PRISON DISCIPLINE DISCUSSED.

In the discussion on prison discipline and reform, Mr. Bigham, after referring to the Irish system, the Crofton system, the Machonochie system, and the Pennsylvania and Auburn system, stated "they had a gentleman in his State, Mr. Cordier, at the head of the Allegheny County Workhouse, who might be said to have a prison system of his own. At any rate, he has proved himself to be a most successful prison administrator, and he would be glad to hear from him a statement of the means by which he accomplished the remarkable results attained through his administration."

Mr. Cordier, thus called upon, (continues the report) gave a short and interesting account of his management of the prison under his care. He said he did not claim any special system of his own. Since he had become connected with penal institutions, now some twelve to fifteen years, he had learned that labor is one of the most fundamental principles of prison reform, and further, that labor must be voluntary. Work performed unwillingly can have no moral element in it. Prisoners must be convinced that labor is a blessing, not a curse; a privilege, not a punishment. He gave his prisoners a portion of their earnings, and it put manhood into them. A man is never punished for refusing to work. They soon come to feel that labor is a boon, and not a calamity. He claimed that no prison in the United States could show better behaved men, and the prison has been more than self-supporting. Our prisoners feel joy and pride in our financial success, because they know that they brought it about by their enterprise and industry. While he did not believe that financial success should be made the end of prison discipline, he nevertheless thought it an important element in prison reform; and believed that, other things being equal, the prison which achieved the highest pecuniary results, would be, at the same time, most reformatory in its influence on the prisoners.

DR. WINES' REPORT.

Reference has already been made, in our editorial columns, to that part of the report of Dr. E. C. Wines, the distinguished Secretary of the National Prison Association, relative to the Allegheny County Workhouse. We now give this report in full, as it is deserving of the widest publicity, and must attract the attention of all who are interested in the cause of prison reform. What has been accomplished here, in Allegheny county, can be achieved, under like circumstances, in other places; and this report is full of encouragement for those who have to do laboring for progress and reform in prison management. After stating the fact that, he has nothing to report in regard to the new House of Correction in Philadelphia, Dr. Wines says:

"Not so, however, with the Allegheny County Workhouse at Claremont, under the superintendence of Mr. Henry Cordier, aided by a judicious board of directors. I have twice visited and remained a week at this establishment, and had abundant opportunity for becoming acquainted with the details of its organization, arrangements and interior workings; and I feel no hesitation in pronouncing it, in many points of view, a model institution. As a financial success, I look upon it, all things considered, as unrivalled. With an average prison population of 350, with only 165 prisoners engaged on productive labor, and with an average term of sentence of no more than sixty-eight days, the clear cash income over all expenses, including the administration, was within a fraction of $15,000. Such an amount of net profits from the labor of the prisoners, under the circumstances named, and with absolutely no source of income other than that labor, will strike every one as extraordinary, and is, I think, without precedent.

"The inquiry will present itself to every thoughtful mind, How has such a result been obtained? The answer is four-fold: 1. The contract system of labor is excluded, and *all* the earnings accrue to the prison. 2. The Superintendent is an admirable business man, and especially watchful against losses, which result in that not the first penny has ever gone in the way of bad debts. 3. The Board of Directors pay him a generous salary, and not a dollar is ever *stolen*. 4. Labor is obtained from the convicts, not by an outward pressure, but from an inward impulse, stimulated by a personal interest in their earnings.

"The chief industry is the manufacture of kerosene oil barrels, which is carried on in two workshops in the same building, one above the other. At a certain point in the manufacture, the casks are passed from the lower to the upper shop, and the prisoner receiving them at this point is required to finish seven for the institution without any gain to himself, the average day's work for a free laborer outside being thirteen to fourteen; after which, for every additional barrel completed, he gets three cents for himself. Under this stimulus I saw prisoners making twenty-four and twenty-five barrels a day, and the average daily production is from sixteen to eighteen, equal to (say) one and one-fifth day's work of ordinary workmen in free shops outside. The refining of petroleum is a very extensive business in Allegheny county, and there are many establishments in the county in which it is carried on. At first the proprietors of these factories laughed Mr. Cordier to scorn for thinking that he could utilize the labor of his short-term men upon such a manufacture; but the laugh is now on the other side, for his prison-made barrels actually command five cents a piece more in the market than those made in the outside factories.

"But what about the lower shop? Much of the labor, though not all of it, is unskilled, and until the first of January last, the prisoners working in that shop had no share in the product of their toil. However, at that time Mr. Cordier organized the labor there on the following basis: For those doing skilled work, a certain unit of production was established, and on every such unit, beyond a fixed number, the men were allowed a certain percentage. Still the great body were employed on unskilled labor. To each of these, for every day on which his conduct and industry were unexceptionable, there was given, at the close of the day, on the books of the institution, a credit of ten cents, as his share of the product of his labor. I paid a second visit to the establishment two or three months after this rule had been established, and up to that time not a man among the unskilled workmen had failed to receive the daily credit promised on the conditions named. More than this: the amount of work in that shop had been very sensibly increased. Prior to the existence of the rule, the prisoners in the upper shop not unfrequently complained that the barrels were not sent up fast enough; subsequently, they came in superabundant quantity.

"Mr. Cordier holds with Machonochie that, in the enforcement of prison discipline, nature, always the best guide, should be followed so far as not incompatible with an effective pursuit of the true ends of such discipline, and hence that there should be no more exercise and display of authority than may be needed to accomplish those ends. Consequently he makes no rules for his workshops beyond such as would be necessary in any well regulated manufactory, and so does not forbid the occasional interchange of a word, that may pass between two persons without hindrance to their work. Outside of prison a man that talked too much would be dismissed, inside he must be subjected to discipline; but whether outside or inside, Mr. Cordier is firmly persuaded that no injury can come from any degree of intercourse that does not interfere with the work in hand. Now, as a matter of fact, what, in this regard, happens at the prison of Claremont? I have spent first and last hours in the workshops there and can testify, without reserve, that there is scarcely ever a word spoken in them, certainly there is less conversation than in most workshops where the labor is free, and indeed it must be so, since there is from a sixth to a fifth more work done there than in similar factories outside. Mr. Cordier says that it is by no means a thing unknown in his prison for one prisoner to complain to him of another for hindering him by talk; a complaint, which as a matter of course, grows out of the complainant's desire to increase his pile of barrels that his little pile of earnings may increase at the same time and by the same means. Now, in regard to the moral influences at Claremont, I observed, as closely as I could, all that was going on in the prison during my visit to it, and my firm conviction is, that the busy industry of the prisoner is no deterrent to the discipline and no obstruction to reformation, but rather an aid to both. Good reformatory work is greatly impeded by the shortness of the sentences; but if these were rapidly cumulative on repeated convictions, as, by common consent of the most enlightened penologists, they should be, so that reformatory processes might have time to take effect, my belief is that few, if any, prisons would show better work, in this respect, than the Allegheny County Workhouse, under the management of Mr. Cordier."

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

A Practical Illustration of its Advantages.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, in describing the efforts of one of the great manufacturing establishments of that city, in imparting a technical education to their apprentices, fully illustrates the practical value of the system, and holds up an example for others to emulate. Why will start the good work in Pittsburgh? The correspondent says:

The house of R. Hoe & Co., well known for the invention of the wonderful Hoecylinder press, convinced that the efficiency and success of their corps of workers would be greatly increased if they possessed a good English education and a thorough knowledge of the fundamental principles of mathematics and mechanics, established a year or more ago a school for their apprentices. The recitation room, fitted up with all modern improvements, is a portion of the large, airy, commodious apartment on the upper floor of their new business house, No. 504 Grand street, having magnificent views from windows on every side. The course of study embraces grammar, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, reading, writing, drawing, composition, the ten science primers, and Overman's mechanics.

The classes in these various branches recite once a week, the recitation being an hour in length. The lessons given are long, but the apprentices have ample time out of work hours not only to prepare them, but to study upon and study their practical applications. Many of these apprentices, numbering upward of a hundred, are compelled to go through this course of study, and as the term of apprenticeship ranges from five to seven years, it is quite time to become proficient in every branch taught, so that when their apprenticeship is over they have a thorough English and technical education so far as mechanics are concerned. Thus have the Messrs. Hoe more than anticipated the compulsory law.

Everything is furnished gratuitously, both of instruction, books and note and drawing materials; and the annual outlay required is, Mr. Hoe assured us, very trivial compared with the valuable results already manifested. The deep interest taken upon the apprentices themselves and upon the community, by a school of this sort, are inestimable. From the ranks of mechanics thus carefully educated many valuable skilled workmen, inventors, and those who shall make new and valuable applications to the practical economies of life of principles already known. The success of the school are earnest and enthusiastic in their studies. The neatness and skill evidenced in the copy books, their mechanical drawing, and the working out of their mathematical problems, are equally gratifying to their teachers and their employers.

THE KITTY ROUP CASE.

To be Re-argued February 2nd—The Whole Question to be Fully Considered.

The Prothonotary of the Supreme Court, for the Western District, General Sweitzer, has received an order from the Chief Justice, for the re-argument of the Kitty Roup case, at Philadelphia, on Tuesday, February 2nd. Since the argument of this case, last fall, two new judges have gone upon the bench; and, from a note to the Prothonotary, stating the points upon which the Court more particularly desire to hear the counsel, it is inferred that the question as to the power of the Legislature to classify property, for the purposes of taxation, will be fully considered and finally determined. The validity of the act of 1868, discriminating between "rural" and "city" property, will also be passed upon. The city claimed that, under the new Constitution, no discrimination or classification would be made, such as had been made under the act referred to, whereby one-third of the taxes could be abated on rural property. Mrs. Kitty Roup filed a bill in equity, in the Court of Common Pleas, to test the right of the city to collect full tax upon her farm, and the lower court held that act of 1868 was valid. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, and the question was elaborately argued here; but, as has been stated, there are some points upon which the court are anxious to have further light, if further light can be had.

Messrs. Hampton, Dalzell, Acheson, Bruce and Negley will appear for Kitty Roup; Messrs. Bigelow, Shiras and Hamilton for the city.

As the question of the power of the Legislature to classify property for taxation, is to be decided, it is suggested that Councils should not hastily approve or reject the new tax bill now before them, but prudently await the decision of the Court, which will no doubt be rendered soon after the re-argument. The question affects not only Allegheny county, but Philadelphia and the entire State, and its determination will be looked for with no little anxiety.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge Mc Candless.

Jacob Zerbe, Northumberland county. Petition for discharge presented and order made for a final hearing.

Blackmore & Nelson, report of Register Harper on the petition of Martin Lutz presented and approved, and in accordance with the recommendatson of Marshal Hall was ordered to deliver to Lutz possession of the crops on the said farm.

Hiram Exstein & Co. vs. B. Wurzel & Bro., Erie. Argument for injunction against Henry Weill. Injunction issued.

J. & L. M. Childs, Erie county, bankrupts. Hearing on exceptions filed to Commissioners' report was continued to the 12th prox.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

The case of J. C. Converse, trustee vs. John Penney, is still on trial before Judge Sterrett.

In the case of Robert Hastings vs. the city of Pittsburgh, an action for personal damages caused to the plaintiff in falling over an embankment on Second avenue, the jury found a verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $1,800.

The case of William F. Modes, doing business as the Beaver Falls Glass Company, for use of John B. Canfield vs. J. A. Lomax, an action to recover a balance on a book account, is on trial before Judge Stowe.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

O'Neil vs. Backhouse *et al.*; Boatmans' F. & M. Insurance Company vs. Finney *et al.*; McClintock & Co. vs. Clayton *et al.*; Frecke & Co. vs. Deggleman; Rafferty, Prest., &c. vs. Spear & Co.; Lohr vs. Weaver; O'Neil & Book vs. Gildenfenney; Ward assignee vs. Stewart; same vs. Little, Jr.; same vs. Patton, Jr.; Barton & Keeney vs. Young; McIntyre vs. Gallagher; Lauer & Bro. vs. Hacke (2); Reiter & Co. vs. Nellis & Co.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judge Ewing and Kirkpatrick.

Heath & Speer vs. Mrs. Sarah D. Barr, owner, and Dr. A. M. Barr contractor *scire facies* on mechanics' lien. Verdict for plaintiffs for $2,157 16

In Nutcher vs Tann, previously reported, the jury found for plaintiff $10 20.

Henry Lanz vs. A. Pilling; action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff for $216 00.

Johanna O'Neal vs. Michael O'Neal; action to recover money loaned. Jury out.

Joseph Irwin vs. D. K. Calhoun, executor of Joseph West, deceased, previously reported, is still on trial.

The case of Jacob Lohman vs. Nicholas Carr, is on trial before Judge Ewing. This is an action to recover for cattle sold to a third party, it being alleged that the defendant guaranteed the payment for them. The plaintiff claims $202 20.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Ferry *et ux.* vs. Bryce, Walker & Co.; Staib vs. Loutitt; Nourse vs. Augustine; Mugell vs. Burns; McMeal vs. Exler; Powers vs. Jehott; McClarren vs. Thornberg *et al.*; Baer vs. Chileper; Graham vs. Madara; E. P. Jones, in trust for Wylie Avenue Savings Bank, vs. Moorhead, Adams & Co.; James K. Moorhead *et al.* vs. City of Allegheny *et al.*

Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

Samuel Craig pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with larceny and receiving stolen goods. The prosecutor is Henry R. Chalfant.

A. Mc Cleary was acquitted of the charge of felonious assault, preferred by Alexander King.

John Stoles was acquitted of a charge of larceny, preferred by Isaac Boal.

The same party was tried on a second indictment for larceny, charged by Henry R. Chalfant, and was acquitted.

A *nolle prosequi* was allowed in the case of John Bell, indicted for false pretences, on oath of L. Lieberman.

The jury found a verdict of guilty in the case of Elizabeth Glenn and Mary A. Bell, indicted for keeping a disorderly house, on oath of Joseph McCoy.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Wm. Mathis, charged with the larceny of a pig, is on trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs. John H. Buttman, John Hartman, John Smithwick, Martin J. Griffin, Jos. Laufman, Joe Marks (2), Calvin Smith, Frederick Heiser *et al.*, August Bielefelt, James McQuiston, Mathias Bolenberg, George Sellers, Charles Rubicht, Thomas Doughty, Robert Barnet, William Daws, Moses Hickenbottom, August Geisler, Elijah Barker, Adolph J. Swartzy.

HOME FOR AGED WOMEN.

The Fourth Annual Report—Condition and Wants of the Institution—Financial Statement.

Following is the report of the Secretary, Mrs. Thurston, to the Board of Managers of the Home for Aged Protestant Women, situated at Edgewood, on the Pennsylvania Railroad:

To the President and Board of Managers of the Home for Aged Protestant Women.

LADIES—The fourth year of the establishment of the Home for Aged Protestant Women has passed, with God's blessing on the work, for so should we interpret the success which has accompanied it from its beginning until now.

The family of inmates, although slow in gathering, have increased to twenty-eight.

Of these, two, during the year, have left of their own choice, and one the managers dismissed for persistent disobedience of the rules. This was an unpleasant duty for the managers to perform, but rules being requisite, their strict observances was necessary, so that their continued violation by an inmate under frequent remonstrances from the Board could be no longer permitted in justice to the well being of the Home and the comfort of the family.

When the Home was opened, quite a number of rooms were left unfurnished, with the intention and expectation being that they would all be fitted up by the various churches, many of whom have evinced such an interest in the work, and from which a large proportion of the inmates have been received.

The increase of inmates during the year has, however, obliged the Board to use funds designed for the maintanence of the Home to furnish rooms, feeling an unexpected lessening of the amount from which income could be derived.

One inmate, Miss Elizabeth White, who was admitted in December, 1871, died suddenly, February 22, 1874, being the fourth time death has entered the Home since its opening and removed an inmate to a home not built with hands where there is no more death nor yet care or weariness. These gradual removals by death among the inmates, come as kindly warnings from Him who doeth all things well, to those who remain, to be also ready, ere the silver cord be loosed or the golden bowl be broken.

The Home should have an endowment sufficient for its maintenance. At present that support is dependent on a small sum received as interest on invested funds, and such sums as are collected by the individual exertions of the Board. Of the liberality of the public toward this institution, the managers, in each year's report, repeat their thanks for the many favors made; yet in returning thanks for the past, it is necessary for them to still appeal for further financial donations, until the Home is entirely furnished, and a sum accumulated the interest of which will be sufficient for its support. To the report of the Treasurer, the public is referred for the receipts and expenditures for the year, and such other financial information as may be desired.

As customary, the annual commemoration of the opening of the Home was observed on the first Thursday of October. It is fitting that this commemoration should come in the fall of the year, when the bright hues of the changing foliage are in keeping with the cheerful close the liberality of the public has given to the lives of the inmates of the Home; and the bountiful donations of fruits and flowers that its friends send to grace its festival, symbolize fitly the comforts and happiness the Home throws around the principles already known. The exercises in the school are earnest and enthusiastic in their studies. The neatness and skill evidenced in the copy books, their mechanical drawing, and the working out of their mathematical problems, are equally gratifying to their teachers and their employers.

THE SUFFERING IN NEBRASKA.

Another Letter from a Former Pittsburgher.

Captain Robt. A. Shearer, a former Pittsburgher, who, a year or more ago joined the colony at Plum Creek, Nebraska, writes to his friends in this city from there. He says: Money is sadly needed to buy flour and meat. Flour can be bought here at two dollars and thirty-five cents per hundred pounds, and elk, deer and buffalo meat can be had three to seven cents per pound; but everything else is cheaper in Pittsburgh. Under clothing, blankets, shoes, stockings and groceries are badly needed. There was much suffering last week on account of the cold—the thermometer standing below zero nearly all week. On the morning of the 8th it was thirty degrees below zero. Contributions may be sent to Captain Robert A. Shearer, Plum Creek, Dawson county, Nebraska. Boxes should be marked "For Nebraska sufferers."

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The play of "Chris and Lena" presented at the Opera House drew a good-sized audience, composed of the admirers of Baker and Farron in their specialties. Those who went for the purpose of laughing at the oddities presented were not disappointed, as those popular performers were fully up to their usual standard, which has gained them reputation, in their peculiar line. To-night these players will again appear, and will doubtless be welcomed by a full house.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

There will be two performances at this theater, matinee at 2:30 and evening at 8 o'clock. At each the popular burlesque of "Ixion, or the Man at the Wheel," and a full variety olio, will be presented.

CONSTABLE JAMES SHARP, while on his way home on Monday, slipped and fell to the pavement, breaking his collar bone.

DESTITUTION IN KANSAS.

An Appeal to the People of Pittsburgh.

To the Citizens of Pittsburgh:

Having been appointed by the citizens of Butler county, Kansas, and commissioned by the Governor of that State, as per certificates appended, to present the needs and condition of that portion of her people whose crops were wholly destroyed by the ravages of grasshoppers to the consideration of the citizens of the Eastern States, I accept the courtesies of the press of this city to make the wants of my people known.

The destruction of crops was total. The innumerable hosts of grasshoppers destroyed every growing plant calculated for the sustenance of man or beast; and the consequences is that a large proportion of our citizens are left without a morsel to eat, and have, for some time past, been wholly dependent upon the charities of the public. The greater destitution prevails in the western counties, all of which have been peopled within the past five years; and emigrants to Kansas having as a rule, but little means left after arriving there, there are but few who are able to assist their suffering neighbors. Homsteaders and pre-emptors generally are obliged to live three or four years upon their claims, as it requires that length of time to bring their lands into subjection; and under these circumstances the loss of the entire crop must necessarily subject them to great suffering, and in fact, death from starvation must ensue unless their wants are supplied by the charitable people of the East.

They appeal to you for provisions, clothing, seed for spring planting, feed for their work teams, or anything that will sustain life in man or beast, or in lieu thereof money will be gladly received.

All supplies for distribution among the grasshopper sufferers will be transported free of charge by the various railroads.

Shall this appeal for bread receive a hearty response from the citizens of Pittsburgh, or shall your neighbors, friends and relatives who have gone to Kansas to found new homes be subjected to that worst of all deaths—death from starvation? God forbid that it may ever be said that Americans ship cargo after cargo of provisions for the relief of foreign countries, but to the cry of their own famishing people they turn a deaf ear.

CHARLES H. KURTZ.

BUTLER COUNTY, } ss:
State of Kansas, }

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Butler county, Kansas, certify that Charles H. Kurtz has been selected by the people of this county to solicit aid for our needy citizens, and we recommend him to a generous public as being worthy of all confidence.

E. W. CLIFFORD,
J. A. MCGINNIS,
Commissioners.

Attest:

VINCENT BROWN,
County Clerk.

[L. S.]

ROOMS OF KANSAS CENTRAL RELIEF COMMITTEE,
TOPEKA, December 25, 1874.

Hon. Thomas A. Osborne, Governor of Kansas.

SIR:—Being satisfied of the validity of the appointment of Charles H. Kurtz, of Butler county, as a solicitor of aid for the needy people of that county, and believing him to be capable and honest, we have to request that you indorse said appointment.

By order of the Committee.

E. S. STONER, Chairman.
HENRY KING, Secretary.

EXECUTIVE DEPT., STATE OF KANSAS,
TOPEKA, December 28, 1874.

To whom it may concern:

In accordance with the foregoing request of the Kansas Central Relief Committee, Charles H. Kurtz, of Butler county, is hereby recommended as a proper person to receive contributions of aid for the needy of his county.

THOS. A. OSBORN,
Governor.

By the Governor:
[L. S.] W. H. SMALLWOOD,
Secretary of State.

STREETS.

Organization of the Committee—$110,000 Appropriation Asked.

The Street Committee of Pittsburgh Councils met yesterday afternoon and organized by the re-election of S. P. Fulton, Esq., Chairman.

It was decided to hold regular meetings on the third day of each month, at 7:30 P. M.

Messrs. West, Rafferty, Conway, Daniels and Ballantine were appointed a committee to examine, in connection with the Chairman, all pay rolls and bills.

The clerk was instructed to call subcommittees that may be appointed, together within ten days, and it was ordered that all reports be put in writing.

On motion of Mr. Dannals, a resolution was adopted that all bids of contractors, whose bonds are not signed, will not be considered.

An appropriation of $110,000 was asked; and after some discussion the meeting adjourned.

HELP FOR THE POOR

Attentions to the Needy at the Point.

The suffering occasioned by the hard times and the severe winter to many residents at the Point, has attracted attention, and in addition to the aid furnished by the Board of Guardians and Ladies' Relief Society special efforts are now being made to relieve the distressed.

A number of the temperance ladies have the past day or two been soliciting donations and distributing coal, clothing and food. Mr. Mercer, of Allegheny, has contributed groceries; Mr. Horne, of this city, dry goods; Messrs. Wolt & McKaig, shoes; Messrs. Morgenstern Bros., socks and stockings; Messrs. White, Orr & Co., dry goods.

Mr. D. Rinehart has also taken an interest in the work, and on Monday supplied a large quantity of provisions.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

TEAMSTERS ask for two inches more of snow to commence sleighing in the city.

DR. A. P. HEICHHOLD, Special Agent of the Treasury Department, is in the city on a visit.

TWENTY-ONE street lamps on Carson street, between the bridge and Limerick have been out of service for a week past.

THE steel puddlers have gone to work at the Sligo mills on single turn, but no definite arrangement as to pay has yet been made.

THE Homestead Presbyterian church, Rev. Jos. G. Lysle, pastor, at their communion on last Sabbath, received into membership eighteen new members.

AS a result of economy, two conductors on the Monongahela Inclined Plane Railway have been discharged, and in consequence, one man does eighteen hours' service per day.

YESTERDAY a stock car on the Panhandle Railway ran off the track on the South Side and was thrown over an embankment. It contained sheep and some fifteen head were killed.

A WATER pipe on Carson street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, South Side, burst yesterday, and in consequence a number of cellars were filled with water and other inconveniences caused.

BEFORE Alderman Anderson, yesterday, a hearing was had in the case of John P. Mahon, charged by George B. Davis with embezzlement. The defendant was recommitted to jail for trial, in default of $500 bail.

FIRE was discovered in the floor of the Engineers office, City Hall Allegheny yesterday afternoon, caused by a defective flue. But little damage was done, but had the wood ignited in the night a disastrous fire might have resulted.

THE stockholders of the Smithfield Savings Bank yesterday elected the following Board of Directors: E. P. Jones, A. G. Candless, A. G. Curtin, Andrew Burns, C. W. Hubbard, W. C. Friend, J. P. Kaufman, J. T. Colvin, Geo. Wamhoff.

THE Allegheny Poor Board have, since the beginning of the present month, distributed $1,200 in money and about $100 worth of coal to the destitute of that city. Last year the average amount distributed during a whole month was about $400.

WILLIAM BAER was sent to the Workhouse yesterday for six months, by Mayor Phillips, of Allegheny, for inhumanly beating his wife. The assault occurred on Beaver avenue, on Monday. The wife was so badly beaten as to be unable to leave the room.

AT AN election held at the Germania Savings Bank, yesterday, the following Directors were elected: Charles Meyer, Adam Reineman, J. F. Havekotte, Joseph Abel, G. Schleiter, A. Steimeyer, Joseph Morgunstern, Charles F. Schwarz, John M. Kennedy.

H. W. OLIVER, JR., ESQ., of the firm of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips; had a conference with the pudd1ers heretofore in their employ, on Monday evening. He advised the men to go to work at the prices offered. The men refused, but promised consideration of the subject.

THE trustees of the German Lutheran church, Smithfield street, have let the contract for the original new edifice to be erected at the corner of Sixth avenue. The Taxpayers' Union will be looking after them, as they awarded it to a bidder who was $17,000 higher than one responsible firm and $10,000 higher than another.

REV. THOMAS T. EVERETT, of the Lutheran Church, who has accepted a call from New York to Canton, Ohio, leaves the city this morning for the scene of his future ministrations. Mr. Everett was formerly connected with the Pittsburgh press. The best wishes of a host of friends go with him.

TWO MEN named Kirkpatrick and Johnston were yesterday committed for thirty days each to the Workhouse, as suspicious characters. Officer Mooney arrested them because of their too conspicuous attentions to a stranger under the influence of liquor, near the Rush House. They could give no satisfactory account of themselves.

AN ACCIDENT occurred about eleven o'clock yesterday morning on the Fort Wayne road, near Leetsdale. A freight train on the opposite track passed east, and the cars of the western bound train, which jumped the track, came into collision with the cars of the east-bound train, and a general smash-up was the consequence. Although narrow escapes were made, no one of the employees was reported injured by the accident.

A Lady in Our Neighborhood
who had suffered for over three months the most extreme torture by a violent cough, has been completely cured by Dr. Ball's Cough Syrup. For sale in every drug store.

The Light
for the past few days has been particularly good for taking negatives. Persons wishing photographs of themselves or friends, will do well to call on B. L. H. Bebbs, 47 and 48 Sixth street, before giving their orders elsewhere.

"Book-keeping Simplified."
The whole system briefly and clearly explained, with valuable Rules and Tables for business use. Cloth, $1; boards, 75 cents. Sent postpaid. Circulars sent. Agents wanted.
D. E. WAGGENER & Co.,
424 Walnut street, Philadelphia.
Publishers "Waggener's Trial Balance Book." ws

The Mother's Remedy.
For all diseases with which children are afflicted, is Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the stomach and bowels, and during the process of teething, it gives rest and health to the child, and carries it safely through the critical period.

Persons Wishing
to get old pict